FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 AUGUST 1984

Maghreb

Following the 13 August meeting in Morocco between Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Moroccan King Hassan II, Morocco and Libya agreed to establish a "federation," which will become effective after approval by each nation's people, according to a communique broadcast by Tripoli and Rabat radios. Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio disclosed that Libya will submit the treaty to the basic popular conferences for approval, while Morocco will hold a plebiscite on the issue. Al-Qadhdhafi departed for Algeria the same day, the radio added, and then arrived in Tunisia the following day. In Tunisia, he participated in a meeting with the Tunisian prime minister and foreign and defense ministers, and the Moroccan king's adviser, Tunis radio reported. Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted that Al-Qadhdhafi briefed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the Tunisian leaders on his agreement with Morocco, and that the step was "blessed" by all parties. Al-Qadhdhafi also announced before leaving Tunis that Libya and Algeria have begun unity talks, KUNA reported.

In other diplomatic developments, Bendjedid received Mauritanian Government Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih, and then FLN party official Mohamed Cherif Messaadia before the latter's departure for Tunis as special envoy to Tunisian president Habib Bourguiba, Algiers radio reported.

Iran

The Majlis approved 15 cabinet ministers in individual votes of confidence but rejected the ministers of defense, education, culture and higher education, health, and industries, IRNA reported.

Red Sea Explosions

The explosions in the Red Sea were caused by devices placed on the seabed that explode from the pressure caused by ships passing overhead, Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim abu Ghazalah stated in remarks reported by MENA. In related remarks cited by the agency, the director of the Suez Canal authority said the charges that exploded were insufficiently powerful to be called mines. The explosions have prompted only a "very slight" decrease in shipping through the Suez Canal, which is safe for navigation, the director asserted.

Meanwhile, Lloyd's Insurance Company disclosed that three mines have been found in the southern part of the Red Sea, according to AFP.

Israel-Syria

HADASHOT cited Danish press reports of a secret Israeli-Syrian agreement to permit arms shipments from Israel to Iran via Syria.

Lebanon

The Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal movement affirmed their goals to strengthen their alliance, support the struggle against the Israeli presence in the south, support the "steadfastness" in the mountain and Beirut areas, and reform and solve all other remaining national problems, according to a joint statement cited by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio.

Meanwhile, a political source "close to Damascus" cited by Voice of Lebanon radio stated that the security plan for the mountain has reached a deadlock because of the great differences in views among the parties concerned. Syria is concerned about the recent developments in Lebanon, the source added. While contacts on a security plan for the mountain area continued, clashes occurred there for a few hours, the Voice of Lebanon noted.

DRA

Afghan warplanes violated Pakistan's airspace for the second time in 24 hours, killing at least 12 people in an attack on 2 border villages near Parachinar, AFP reported citing sources in Islamabad.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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San'a' VOP Reports 'Arafat's Return to Tunis

GF141626 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, returned to Tunis from Algiers yesterday after a 1-day visit to Algeria.

Attends Organizations Council Meeting

JN141726 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] With Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attending, the Palestinian popular organizations central council has met in Tunis and issued a statement calling for Palestinian revolution groups to adhere to the date fixed for the convocation of the PNC. The council also called on Palestinian professional unions, popular organizations, and the masses to rally around the Algiers agreement and support our people's unity under the PLO's leadership.

Fatah's Khalaf Interview on Aden Agreement, Syria

PM141433 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview with Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Atwan] At the recent meetings of your Central Committee you have certainly discussed the question of implementing the Aden agreement and convening the PNC. What results have you reached in this regard?

[Khalaf] The importance of the Central Committee meetings stems from the fact that we have decided to implement the Aden agreement both in letter and spirit, in other words total commitment to the political and organizational program endorsed in the Aden agreement. We hope that our brothers in the Democratic Alliance will overcome the obstacles preventing a comprehensive dialogue. If they do, we are prepared to conduct a dialogue with those who took up arms against our people because the matter concerns the unity of our people and the integrity of the PLO, all of which means a step on the road toward Arab solidarity. The Arab situation was never worse than it is now, dissensions between Arab countries and the Iraq-Iran war, to mention only a few examples.

What I want to say is that we have decided to convene the PNC as scheduled in the Aden agreement regardless of any obstacles. We have taken a series of measures and made contacts in order to convene the PNC.

['Atwan] It was observed that recently your organization had begun implementing the system of collective leadership and the setting up of specialized committees. Can it be said that this is preparatory to adopting a collective leadership in the PLO? How do you evaluate this system after the lapse of a few months since it was implemented?

[Khalaf] The experiment inside Fatah has proven to be a great success. We have set up several leadership committees, such as the security committee, the occupied territory committee, and the mobilization and organization committee. All these committees have achieved success at the level of collective leadership which is now being introduced in all the institutions and will be applied in the PLO as well.

For each of these committees there is a rapporteur who is a member of the Central Committee. Thus, the committee is chaired by a head who does not act alone but within a group of people. The importance of these committees lies in the fact that they work continuously even if some of their members are absent.

['Atwan] What are the obstacles to the implementation of the Aden and Algiers agreement, if there are such obstacles?

[Khalaf] The problem was not in signing the Algiers and Aden agreement. The problem lies in implementing the agreement; that is whether nonimplementation is due to the desire of individuals or to interference by other parties. There are actually obstacles. The first obstacle is the Nationalist Alliance Group (Ahmad Jibril and his allies) which is opposed to the agreement. The second obstacle is whether Syria approves or does not approve the implementation of the agreement. If Syria approves, then the latter obstacle does not exist. The third obstacle is the attitude of the dissidents. So farthey refuse a comprehensive dialogue. It is necessary to evercome these three obstacles. We are not against dialogue with the Nationalist Alliance. As regards the dissidents they have become divided into factions and groups. If some of them wish to establish an organization of their own they should apply to the PNC which will look into the application. With regard to Syria, we have taken several steps in the direction of reconciliation with Syria, but there is a limit on how far we can go without losing dignity; unrequited love is of no avail and seeking ties unilaterally is also of no avail. Can the Palestinian Democratic Alliance help us overcome these three obstacles?

We can help this alliance with regard to the question of Syria. We will go to Syria. We have heard from more than one quarter that an invitation is being sent to the Fatah Central Committee to send a delegation to visit Syria. But so far we have not received this invitation and nobody told us we are welcome. In any case we have not despaired and we will continue our efforts in this direction.

['Atwan] What are the basic points on which differences [with Syria] now center?

[Khalaf] Syria now says: I refuse to deal with Yasir 'Arafat; Syria is open to everybody except Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Our objection to this is that, although we have our own reservations regarding Abu 'Ammar, we prefer to deal with our affairs internally and without interference from others. We have condemned the dissidents because they have tried to effect reform from outside a movement in which we have been together for a long time. The dissidents are not part of the movement; they are outsiders. We believe reform should be carried out slowly from within the movement rather than by relying on other Arab countries.

Once again I say that we have our own reservations regarding Abu 'Ammar and regarding one another, but is it possible for me to say that I will not deal with Syria so long as it is led by Hafiz al-Asad? Certainly not. Likewise I cannot say that I will not deal with the PLO so long as it is headed by Yasir 'Arafat.

President Hafiz al-Asad certainly never said so, not even in his tough statement to the French paper *LE MONDE*, the statement which we declined to answer. But there is a group of people who believe that any rapprochement with the Fatah movement will be at its expense because it was this group that participated in the dissident movement and facilitated President al-Asad's support for the dissidents by providing him with information aimed at turning him against the Fatah movement. The dissidents told him that going back on his demand for the removal of 'Arafat means a victory for 'Arafat.

As a Palestinian leader, I do not agree Yasir 'Arafat should be removed and replaced by someone else at the orders of an Arab country,because this would mean the end of the Palestinian revolution and it would become subject to orders from this or that ruler. For this reason I believe there should be unconditional talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and the Fatah movement. The question of 'Arafat, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], or Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] is a Palestinian matter in which nobody should interfere. This is a serious principle which, if accepted, becomes a means of exploitation which we cannot accept.

Abu al-Lutf's recent meeting with President al-Asad was positive. They discussed this matter, but the Syrian president touched upon it lightly. We are now faced with this obstacle. I say that Syria should not make itself historically responsible for the disintegration of the PLO. For our part, our hearts and minds are with Syria and particularly with President al-Asad. We hope and wish that this matter will be solved as soon as possible. We are determined to convene the PNC and we have the quorum to convene it. We will not throw Palestinian legitimacy to the winds. The date of the meeting has been agreed upon in the Aden and Algiers agreement and we will adhere to it even if all Arab countries boycott it.

['Atwan] Brother Abu Iyad: As a man of honor, do you agree with the observation that the Palestinian resistance, or at least its leadership, has moved thousands of miles away from the confrontation lines and now concentrates on political action?

[Khalaf] In recent months we have been holding continuous meetings. Our only concern is a renewed launching of armed action. I cannot say more on this subject. But be sure that military action does exist despite present capabilities and difficult conditions. We shall respond to anyone anywhere who tries to strike at this revolution. We will not allow a handful of people to decide the fate of the Arab nation and adopt a decision to liquidate the revolution politically and militarily.

Our strikes will be not only inside the occupied territory but also in every area where the revolution faces danger. We shall repel everyone who stands against us and the coming days will bear witness to what I am saying.

FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH Editorial on Algiers Pact

GF150730 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text of editorial published in *FILASTIN ATH-THAWRAH*, PLO central organ titled: "The Glad Tiding, the Agreement"]

[Excerpts] If the national unity of the Palestinian people is above any argument among the many Palestinian parties by virtue of the firmness and idealism of this unity, it follows then that by the eventual endorsement of the five Palestinian parties in Algiers on 13 July, on what they agreed during their past meetings and what they declared in Aden and what was called at that time the political and organizational agreement, the integrity of the revolution's tool has been set on the right track.

After its signing, the document became known as the Algiers agreement. With both its political and organizationalsides, it will constitute the basis for the PNC during its 17th session. The signing of this agreement represents a great Palestinian aspiration among the various sectors of the Palestinian people everywhere in wake of the state of paralysis existing in our Palestinian arena since the military coup de'etat attempt within the Fatah movement, through the battle of Tripoli, and up to this critical stage through which our people and revolution are now passing. This is so because the agreement may restore to Palestinian unity its other face which was unveiled by other Arab regimes as a result of their overt intervention in internal Palestinian affairs and of their encroachment on the independence of the Palestinian decision.

One of the most important results of the Algiers agreement is it has eliminated the reasons used by the PFLP and DFLP to boycott the official meetings of the PLO's institutions, particularly the meetings of the Executive Committee. The endorsement by both fronts of the agreement means their return to the PLO, their commitment to its regulations, and their respect for the rules of each of its institutions. The agreement also paves the way to convene the session of the comprehensive Palestinian dialogue's committee which consists of the Executive Committee, the PNC Chairmanship Office, and the secretaries of the organizations. It also indicates the possibility of successful agreement on preparing for the meetings of the 17th PNC session.

Signing the agreement also highlights the importance of another issue related to the relationship between Syria and the Fatah. It automatically reflects some changes, although mild and innocuous now,in the Palestinian stand toward the Fatah. These changes, in spite of the opposing faction's rejection of the agreement, are important and positive and are the results of Brother Abu al-Lutuf's [Faruq Qaddumi] visit, in his capacity as secretary of Fatah's Central Committee, to Damascus and his meeting with President al-Asad and a number of Syrian officials, and his description of the visit as successful and fruitful, in addition to Brother Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] confirmation of this conclusion more than once after the visit.

Add to all this the continuing foreign and Arab press reports about the expected visit to Damascus by a high-ranking Fatah delegation to hold talks with senior Syrian officials as agreed upon during Brother Abu al-Lutuf's visit to Damascus. Thus, the

agreement creates new factors which enhance the possibility of a real detente in relations between Syria and the Fatah in the course of restoring the correct and proper status of Palestinian-Syrian relations.

From our position as loyal sons of the people and as defenders of the freedom of our Palestine homeland, we say: We have been very pleased at the success of the agreement with which our people have proven to be highly competent by holding fast to what is fundamental in our arena even in the darkest moments of their lives and subjected to the dangers of liquidation, death and annihilation. We were happy with the final signing of the agreement because our arena has proved anew its democratic distinction from the surroundingArab world in their nightmares of terror, tyranny, and oppression. This democratic distinction reflected, in spite of the most severe, bitter and long trials, a very high ability to offer democratic solutions to problems in the Palestinian arena, whether these problems were natural or invented as the result of foreign intervention. With the agreement, our arena has been given the greenlight for the fated national Palestinian unity. So, we extend to our people the glad tiding of Algiers after we extended to them the greetings of Aden.

Resistance Continues Operations in South Lebanon

JN141745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men yesterday attacked a Zionist military patrol near Qulaylah in Tyre in occupied southern Lebanon. Using machine guns and rockets, the resistance men killed or injured a number of the Zionist personnel and scored a direct hit at one of the patrol's vehicles. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this heroic and daring operation but refrained from noting any losses. The spokesman said that Israeli forces besieged the area and waged an intensive search campaign for the resistance men who withdrew to their bases safely.

Another group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men attacked a position of the Zionist invasion forces near Tyre in occupied southern Lebanon. Using rockets, the resistance men destroyed the position and killed or injured its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this daring attack but, as usual, declined to list any losses.

In another development the Zionist spokesman admitted that his forces in Lebanon have been subjected to 500 attacks by Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men since the beginning of this year.

Arab League Official Comments on Arab Affairs

JN150918 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Aug 84 pp 1, 28

[Text] Amman — In a statement to *AR-RA'Y* Dr Muhammad al-Farra, Arab League assistant secretary general, has stated that the United States has succeeded in fragmenting Arab ranks and in dealing with each country separately rather than as a group. He added: This suits the United States and its interests.

Dr al-Farra added: The United States now wants to tell each country: Be my friend and I will give you security. Therefore, if we want to foil the Israeli-U.S. strategic agreement we must abide by the unity of Arab ranks and immediately call for a summit that will precede the U.S. elections to discuss the fate of the Arabs.

Dr al-Farra added: If this deteriorating Arab state of affairs is not dealt with now, many dangers will result and will cause such aggravation that its consequences could only be dealt with by God alone. All of us in this Arab homeland are in the same boat.

On the mining of the Red Sea, Dr al-Farra said: This is one of the many manifestations which reveals to every Arab citizen what could happen in the future.

On the role the Arab people and governments could assume in such a state of affairs, Dr al-Farra said that the Arab people must practice self-denial by depriving themselves of some commodities imported from the United States and replacing them with commodities from countries more neutral and objective toward the Arab cause, especially since their quality is as good as U.S. commodities.

He added: Oil-exporting countries must also try to sell their oil in yens or Deutsche marks and not in dollars in order not to give the dollar additional power.

Soviet Trawler Struck by Mine in Red Sea

GF151410 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Norwegian navigation sources reported today that a Soviet trawler was struck by a mine in the southern part of the Red Sea yesterday and that an Egyptian minesweeper detonated a mine in the same area. The source added that the amount of damage to the Soviet trawler is unknown and that the explosion took place on the east side of the coast of (?Hanish) Island at the southern entrance of the Red Sea.

The sources stated that its information was taken from a Norwegian ship in the Red Sea which witnessed the explosion. They added that an Egyptian destroyer searching for mines detonated a mine in the same region. The union of Norwegian shipowners said today that sailors will be given a 100 percent increase in allowances for war dangers to work in a region south of the Red Sea.

AFP Cites Lloyd's on Soviet Ship 6 August Damage

NC131239 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] London, Aug 13 (AFP) — A Soviet freighter was damaged by a mine on August 6 in the south of the Red Sea, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Department said today. Lloyd's said the 633-tonne *Bastion*, carrying fish, was hit at 13.31 degrees north, 42.58 east. The Intelligence Department had no information on the extent of damage, but said another Soviet vessel was in the area and could have given assistance.

Sixteen ships have been damaged since early July in the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, according to information published today by Lloyd's. The London insurance group listed two Soviet vessels, including the *Bastion*, two Liberian and two Chinese, with the remaining then registered in Panama, Japan, Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, East Germany, North Korea, Poland and Bahamas.

KUWAIT

Military Agreements With USSR Signed

LD151123 Kuwait KUNA in English 1055 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 15 (KUNA) — Kuwait and the Soviet Union Wednesday signed military agreements by which Moscow will supply the Kuwaiti Army, Air Force and Air Defense System with advanced equipment. The agreements were signed at the premises of the Ministry of Defense by acting Defense Ministry Undersecretary Faysal ad-Dawud while head of the General Engineering Department at the Soviet International Economic Relations Department Navy Admiral Yuriy Grishin signed on behalf of his country in the presence of senior Kuwaiti Army officers and the Soviet delegates.

Ad-Dawud told KUNA that the agreements fall in line with Kuwait's policy in modernizing weapons of various Army sectors and follows the Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah's visit to the Soviet Union.

Minister Urges U.S. To Establish Ties With PLO

LD141543 Kuwait KUNA in English 1344 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 14 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah Tuesday urged the United States to establish a direct channel of communications with the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO]. The call came in a meeting between the veteran Kuwait chief diplomat and visiting American Congressman Steven Solarz, who is on an official fact-finding tour of regional states.

Shaykh as-Sabah told Solarz that a direct link between the PLO and the U.S. could be established at either congressional or administration level, and would "give American officials the chance to have a clear, first-hand picture of the Palestinian viewpoint from the cause's real protagonists."

In a wide-ranging meeting that reviewed a variety of Middle East issues, Shaykh as-Sabah, accompanied by Acting Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Khalid Ja'afar and the acting head of the minister's office, Sulayman al-Murjan, outlined the Kuwaiti position on Palestine and the Iraq-Iran war. He reiterated the Kuwait viewpoint that the Middle East question should be solved under the auspices of the U.N., and that no individual or bilateral solution that did not include all involved parties on an equal footing would be capable of seriously tackling the issues involved.

Shaykh as-Sabah said the two sides also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and Kuwait's consistent stance calling for an end to the bloodshed and destruction between the two Gulf neighbours. A foreign minister official later said that Shaykh as-Sabah had welcomed the American congressman, who was accompanied by aide Stanley Roth and acting U.S. charge d'Affaires Norman Shaft, underlining the importance of direct exchanges of views between the two sides.

Contacts through intermediaries, be they individuals, media or the press, ran the risk of inaccurate exchange of opinions and information, and could do more harm than good to bilateral relations, he commented. KUNA learnt that Solarz and his accompanying delegation are planning to head for Baghdad Wednesday after concluding their visit to Kuwait.

Secret Agreement on Middle East Reported

GF141430 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 13 Aug 84 pp 1, 21

[Political editor's report]

[Text] The main parties concerned about the treatment and the follow-up of the Lebanese and the Palestinian issues have secretly agreed on three basic elements. This agreement is considered a strategic breakthrough in the general situation of the Middle East which will lead to the contentment that the Lebanese issue has actually entered the path of comprehensive settlement, and is not just a passing truce. A reliable Arab political source, while revealing to *AS-SIYASAH* what has been described as the biggest political deal on the Middle East in the eighties, specified the three elements as follows:

1. The first and main element is the separation of the Lebanese and Palestinian issues in such a way that parties are able to move within the limits of treating the details of the Lebanese issue without waiting for the solution of the Palestinian cause. This element is not only a great change in the thinking of the U.S. Administration which had linked the Lebanese, Palestinian, and Gulf war issues, but is seen as a great qualitative move on the part of Israeli thinking, and in the stand of the Palestinian leaders which are now ready, so it would appear, to reconsider the old agreement of Cairo.

2. The Arab political source added that the unwritten general agreement was reached 2 months ago through a number of regional and international contacts. The agreement includes: "Syria must be compensated in Lebanon for what it will lose in Palestine." He said that this diplomatic expression is difficult to put into words, but it is a well-known issue among all the systems and the modern leaderships for reaching a gradual solution of the complicated matter.

According to this, the source added, the Lebanese issue is separated from the Palestinian one, but due to tacit arrangements Syria will take part in the majority of the Lebanese discussions, whether on foreign policy or the security and the internal situation, so as to compensate for some of the Palestinian issues which Syria has abandoned recently. Perhaps this explains the recent statement by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the French paper *LE MONDE*, in which he said that Lebanon is a part of the Syrian body, and that there is absolutely no embassy between Damascus and Beirut.

In addition, a number of Syrian officials have hinted during their talks with their Lebanese counterparts about the importance of stopping the clashes between the Lebanese forces — the Phalangists — and Israel, and the importance of ending the clashes between Lebanese military intelligence and U.S. intelligence in the Middle East arena.

3. The third element which the veteran political source spoke about as a part of the new strategic arrangement in the Middle East, is the linkage of the situation in southern Lebanon with the future of the Golan Heights within a formula of a negotiated solution. This may be accelerated after the results of the U.S. presidential election and depending on the stability of the Israeli Government after its elections. According to this view, the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon may not be achieved in the near future, and perhaps it will become a part of the comprehensive peace formula in the greater Syrian region which engulfs the future of the Golan Heights and the future of the other occupied territories.

In conclusion, the source said that none of the parties participating in the discussion and formulation of this agreement, which could be described as a political coup in the path of the Middle East crisis, is willing to admit to the legitimacy of this newborn child, even if the child passes the incubation period.

SAUDI ARABIA

Pakistani Foreign Minister Arrives in Jidda

LD142229 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Jidda, 14 Aug (SPA) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan arrived at Jidda International Airport this evening. He was welcomed on arrival by Director of Protocol at the Foreign Ministry Salim Sunbul, and by the ambassador and staff of the Pakistani Embassy in the kingdom.

Somali President Departs Abha for Home

LD141545 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1435 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Abha, 14 Aug (SPA) — His Excellency the Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, left Abha this afternoon to return to his country after a 4-day official visit to the Kingdom during which he held talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Present at the airport to see him off were His Royal Highness Prince Khali al-Faysal, amir of 'Asir region, and a number of senior civil and military officials in the region.

UAE

Press Comments on Red Sea Situation

GF150820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 15 Aug (WAKH) — In the UAE, the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* stressed that the issue of mines in the Red Sea threaten the collective Arab security and said: This issue will remain one of the most strange issues in contemporary history and one which the technical investigations that are currently taking place may not be able to determine the party responsible for.

The paper added that this issue is linked to the game of international conflict among the superpowers of the world and that the greatest beneficiary from it thus far are the countries which rushed their fleets to the Red Sea and who are all — and this is the paradox — the same countries which took part in the Multinational Force in Beirut.

The newspaper *AL-FAJR* defined the goals and dimensions of the problem and said: The presence of naval or air minesweepers of a superpower in an international sea is not the problem. The problem is far greater than this and has deeper dimensions. The paper called for finding out the beneficiary from mining the Red Sea and the party that possesses such abilities and capabilities. It also called for a quick move to contain this international crime before its planned dimensions adopt their course and before the problem becomes more complicated and becomes the only problem to be discussed during the next Arab summit "while all the other vital problems such as the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese problem, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the Moroccan Sahara are ignored.

YAR

Iraq's Ramadan Arrives in San'a' for Visit

JN141232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Sana'a', 14 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, arrived here this afternoon on a visit to the YAR after making a similar visit to Jordan. In a statement on arrival Taha Yasin Ramadan said that he will hold talks with YAR officials on bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, and the Iraqi-Iranian war. The delegation accompanying Ramadan comprises Hassan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction; 'Abd as-Sattar Faraman, under secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications; and other Iraqi officials.

Meets With Prime Minister

JN141642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1544 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] San'a', 14 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani here today. The two sides reviewed all aspects of bilateral relations, Iraqi-Iranian war developments, and the Arab situation in general. Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived here earlier today on an official visit.

Talks With Ramadan Begin

GF142014 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The first round of discussions between our country and the fraternal Republic of Iraq began today. The Yemeni delegation was chaired by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. The Iraqi delegation was led by Brother Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister.

At the beginning of the session, the brother prime minister welcomed Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan and his accompanying delegation. He said that the visit aimed at discussing the relations of unity between the two countries, the roots of which go deep in history, and which have been made stronger by the keenness of the political leadership in the two fraternal countries represented by Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and his brother, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, in promoting these relations. He affirmed that the developing relations included all political, economic, cultural, and trade aspects.

Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, the brother prime minister hailed the stand of fraternal Iraq as represented in its response to all efforts exerted by the ICO, Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations to put an end to the war. He expressed regret that the government of Iran has not responded to all these efforts aimed at stopping the bloodshed which affects the Arab and Islamic nations.

In a reply speech, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome extended to him and his accompanying delegation in his second homeland, Yemen. He said that the exchange of views between the officials of the two fraternal countries will strengthen and promote the brotherly relations. He hailed the stand of the YAR and its policies toward the issues of the Arab nation.

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Expatriates

NC141320 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has said that Egypt is eager for the safety of navigation to be maintained in the Suez Canal and in its territorial waters. He said that Egypt will take measures such as searching the ships passing through the canal as well as legal measures against any violations of the canal's safety. He also said that Egypt will prevent the passage through the canal of the ships of any states that is proved to have carried out these violations. 'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the discussions the Egyptian authorities had on the explosions in the Red Sea led to information arousing suspicions about Iranian or Libyan ships that had passed through the Suez Canal.

'Abd al-Majid spoke about the most important current questions and Egypt's stance on them. He emphasized Egypt's resolve to work at attaining the objective of peace in the Middle East, at securing the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and at ending the Iraq-Iran war. He said that Egypt is part of the Arab nation and is proud of its Arab affiliation as well as its African affiliation.

This was contained in a statement 'Abd al-Majid made during his meeting today with members of the Egyptian expatriates conference currently convening at Cairo University. Dr 'Abd al-Majid opened his meeting with the expatriates by explaining the principal features of Egypt's foreign policy. He said that this policy is based on firm principles that control our moves in the international sphere. He said that Egypt's moves in this sphere are completely clear and have defined goals. He said: We know what we want as well as the path we are proceeding on.

'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the following three goals govern Egypt's moves: 1) peace, security, and stability in Egypt since Egypt stands for security, stability, and democracy; 2) extending the hand of friendship and cooperation to every international side that deals with Egypt on the basis of mutual respect, and on not interfering with or imposing their opinion on Egypt's foreign policy; 3) Egypt does not impose conditions, and will not allow conditions to be imposed on it.

At his meeting with members of the conference, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is an Arab-African state that founded the Nonaligned Movement with all peace-loving states and belongs to the Islamic nation within its broad framework. Through all its contacts Egypt advocates peace on our African Continent thereby contributing to the relaxation of international tension and to opportunities for understanding among the various world forces. The foreign minister said that Egypt is a developing state which believes that building a homeland is the most noble objective that would be appreciated by future generations in Egypt and enrich Egypt's noble cultural march.

He added that for the sake of achieving these objectives and by virtue of Egypt's geographical position and Egypt's political and cultural weight, Egypt had decided to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and to reach a solution ensuring the struggling Palestinian people's ability to excercise their established national rights even if Israeli policy at times stands as an obstacle in the way of achieving the hope of real peace which the peoples in the area are aspiring to.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt's determination to maintain its efforts for accomplishing this strategic pan-Arab goal will not abate or weaken whatever obstacles it may meet. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is seeking to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and at the same time to find just solutions to the problems it is facing in the OAU and that it is seeking to establish an international economic system that is more just and stable. He said that the present phase of Egypt's foreign policy is based on fundamental elements, namely that this phase should reflect all dimensions of the democratic practices which Egypt is living through.

He added that democracy in Egypt is stable and strong now and that the action abroad is primarily directed at protecting our sons and at offering services to them abroad. There are examples of the Foreign Ministry's work in this respect which can be discussed in the questions and answers period. He said, "I will answer all the questions you pose to me. However, the general goal is to support Egypt's stance and to support the national economy and all that the ministry has called for. God willing, I will work to achieve this."

After completing a brief review of Egypt's foreign policy, Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his readiness to answer questions and urged the conference members not to be embarrassed about asking questions on any topics pertaining to foreign policy. An open dialogue then followed between the Egyptian expatriates and the foreign minister.

Regarding Egypt's current relations with Arab countries, 'Abd al-Majid said, "Egypt is part of the Arab nation due to its position, history, and civilization. Egypt, as I have already said and will repeat, is part of this body named the Arab nation — which part of that body it is, I leave up to you. I do not want to say that this part is the heart, the lungs, or the head because we may differ on this. There is an organic link between Egypt and the Arab nation and this is a fact. If there is a fault in any part of the body then it is natural that the entire body will be affected. Consequently, it is in the interest of the body that it should remain sound and healthy. It is impossible to sever any of the body's organs and have the body remain sound and healthy. On this basis, we do not believe that the attempt to isolate Egypt was a sound step. I consider that it was an emotional step by some of the Arab countries. Some of the countries as you know — such as Sudan, Somalia, and Oman have maintained their relations with Egypt. Some others have continued their relationship with Egypt but not like these three countries."

In response to another question, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said, "Regarding our relations with the big powers we are neither linked to the East nor to the West. We have our friendships and we are eager to maintain our friendships with all countries, including the big and small countries. We, however, have our own way of thinking, philosophy, values, and principles to which we adhere. We are not linked to the Soviet Union nor to the United States. We are, however, eager to maintain the friendship of the Soviet Union and the United States. I want to be clear and frank [words indistinct]. I said this at the beginning. We know our way, what we adhere to, and what we reject."

In answer to a question on Israel's violation of the Camp David accords and whether this can be a justification for Egypt to abrogate the accords as Lebanon has done, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said, "It is well-known that relations between us and Israel are based on two things — withdrawal from Egyptian territory, namely Sinai, and the Palestinian problem. The Camp David accords were an attempt to begin solving the Palestinian problem after the problem had been frozen for years. We were unable to reach a satisfactory solution. Here, of course, I can talk about who is responsible for failure to reach a solution. Are we responsible for the failure in reaching a solution because we took the issue in our hands, as they say, without obtaining permission from the Palestinians? Or are the Arab countries, which did not enable us to continue, responsible for this failure? We know that Jordan wants to reach a solution with the Palestinians. My view on this issue is that Egypt has an international obligation and Egypt honors its international obligations. The Israeli interpretation of the Camp David agreements is, in my view, wrong. During the autonomy talks, Egypt had its stand regarding the Palestinian people's right to determine their future. We still adhere to this right and principle. We have not changed our stand and this does not mean that we violate an international agreement."

'Abd al-Majid said efforts are being made to reach a solution, but these issues take time and cannot be solved overnight. In principle, he said, Egypt is very clear on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. 'Abd al-Majid called on the Palestinian brothers to cooperate with Egypt, pointing out that there are signs of cooperation with Egypt and appreciation of its role, but this may be a matter of years.

"It seems that the Middle East is used to wasting opportunities. Perhaps in 10 years we will be saying: We should have acted differently.

"There are some Palestinians today — and I am stating this officially — who are calling for the same partition resolution rejected by all the Arab countries. This resolution involved the establishment of two states, an Arab and an Israeli one, and caused a major war. Today the Palestinians are calling for this resolution, and they most certainly will not get it.

"This is a piece of my mind. Today, as we ponder any problem, we have to do so with awareness, understanding, realism, and maturity. I think Egyptian foreign policy is realistic in its way of looking at various issues. I do not want to look to the past. I want to look to the future. There are many mistakes in the past — mistakes that even we have committed. There are mistakes from other sides. Still, if we were to open the page of the past we would never build the future."

A frank talk then took place between some of the expatriates and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. The expatriates pointed out that Israel is not abiding by the Camp David accords. The foreign minister explained that it is possible to enter into negotiations to settle matters or to solve problems arising during the implementation of the accords. "For instance," he said, "I may enter into negotiations over the Tabah issue — the issue concerning us directly as Egyptians — and a solution can be reached through accomodation [at-tawfiq] or arbitration. However, the Israeli side is stipulating that these negotiations take place in Jerusalem — a condition which we reject. The U.S. side proposed that the negotiations take place in Washington — this we accept. We hope that the negotiations on Tabah, a place dear to our hearts, take place, either through accomodation or arbitration. Of course, you know the difference between accomodation and arbitration. What is important is to start negotiations to reach a solution. This is what is taking place on the Tabah issue — an issue that preoccupies you as much as it preoccupies us, and we are working on it."

One of the expatriates brought up what was published in the opposition paper *AL-WAFD* about Israel's creation of a nudist beach near Tabah — a matter that caused the Egyptian central security men to pull back several kilometers. The foreign minister said that he read what was published and is investigating the matter, adding, "We are not retreating or pulling back. Egypt's interests are in good hands," he said, "and Egypt is full of faithful and dedicated men."

The foreign minister said the October 1973 war proved that the Egyptian Army is capable — at the moment of truth — of giving others unforgettable lessons. He recalled the post-1967 war period, saying that it was a period of devastation and agony. "However, we never lost hope in victory, and victory we had. The 1973 war," the foreign minister said, "confirmed the caliber of the Egyptian person and of the Egyptian leadership. The decision to fight was not easy," he said, "it took 4 years to prepare for this decision, and this was hard work and required extraordinary effort."

'Abd al-Majid said, "We want no slogans. We do not want to stage a loudspeakers' war. We are presently working for peace, which can be more difficult than war. We have got development, reconstruction, and progress to cope with. We need to mobilize all efforts and potentials. We have no time to waste with slogans, spasms, and loudspeaker wars. We know what we want, and we do not solve our problems by getting excited but by mature reasoning. When the time comes we will know how to cope."

Dr 'Abd al-Majid's discussion with the members of the Egyptian expatriates conference included the Iran-Iraq war. He said that the issue of the Iran-Iraq war is topical, particularly following the recent explosions in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. "In response to your questions on this war and Egypt's role in it, I can give you some details on this issue. Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, we, of course, know Iraq's stand. As a matter of fact, the situation at one time reached a point at which Iraq's security and territorial integrity were threatened. There was actually fear that the Iranian human waves might overrun Iraq. This might have posed consequences to the Gulf countries in particular. Had Iraq, God forbid, not remained steadfast, the situation might have threatened the entire area. The threat might have approached us in such a way that we might not have been able to remain silent to safeguard our strategic position."

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added, "The Gulf area, like Sudan and other areas, is Egypt's strategic depth. I would like you to know that these issues are clear in our minds and in the minds of Egyptian officials. We are very interested in the stability of the situation south of Egypt and in Sudan. We are in a country where we now take pride in its security, stability, and democracy. This perhaps

is the greatest present you will take with you when you return to the countries where you emigrated. You can say that Egypt has stability, security, and democracy."

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Iraq's steadfastness and defense of its entity is a defense of the area and the Gulf states and, consequently, of Egypt. He said, "It is in our interest to see that Iraq strengthens and remains steadfast, but it is out of the question to send any Egyptian forces to Iraq."

On Egyptian-Iranian relations, 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt is not against Iran. "Iran was the first to sever relations with us even though we thought that the Iranian revolution was a reformative one." On Egyptian-African relations, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt's African affiliation needs no affirmation. He said that Egypt always seeks to strengthen its relations with the African countries in all domains.

In response to a question by certain expatriates about Egypt's stand on Palestinian differences, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt regrets these differences and hopes that the Palestinians will close their ranks quickly. He affirmed that Egypt's hands are pure, clean, and unstained by Palestinian blood. He said that Egypt has never shed Palestinian blood or caused it to be shed. He further said that Egypt has made many sacrifices for the Palestinian cause, that Egypt does not brag about its favors, and that it has principles for which it works. He expressed his surprise because during their meetings in Algiers, the Palestinians are discussing 'Arafat's visit to Cairo after the siege of the Palestinian revolution in Tripoli. He described this stand by the Palestinians as futile and not serious, because Egypt adopted an honorable stand to ensure 'Arafat's departure from Tripoli and welcomed him when he asked to visit Cairo. He asserted that Egypt wants serious stands and rejects futile attitudes. He said that Egypt is aware, believes in its principles, and has nothing to conceal.

Regarding the Foreign Ministry's role in protecting and caring for Egyptians abroad, 'Abd al-Majid said, "We are responsible for defending Egyptians abroad. Every Egyptian must know that the government of his homeland is interested in caring for him and stands behind him."

The expatriates on their part praised the prompt stand the Foreign Ministry adopted regarding the Egyptian victims who were recently killed in a car accident in Oman. The foreign minister affirmed to them that the Foreign Ministry will not hesitate to bring a case against any harm done to any Egyptian abroad and eligible for compensation. The ministry will not hesitate to hold contacts with the authorities in the guest countries to demand the rights of the Egyptian subjects there. He pointed out that a case was brought before the Jordanian court by the Egyptian Government asking for compensation for Egyptian victims of a car accident there.

In response to a question about Egyptian emigrants keeping their Egyptian nationality when they get nationalized in the countries where they emigrate, 'Abd al-Majid said, "We are eager fort Egyptians to keep their Egyptian nationality in addition to the nationality of the country where they emigrate." He pointed out that the Foreign Ministry is studying the possibility of holding negotiations with the countries, the laws of which stipulate that Egyptians give up their Egyptian nationality before being given the nationality of the country where they emigrate.

Asked about certain Egyptian opposition members who carry out their activities abroad, 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that Egypt does not restrict the freedom of anyone to write and say whatever he wants. Egypt leaves everyone to his conscience. He said,"All we ask is that the dialogue should be civilized and everyone respect the opinion of the other without emotion and without imposition of views because this is in line with democracy."

Abu Ghazalah on Mine Clearing Operations

NC141133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has affirmed that the Egyptian territorial waters in the Red Sea are completely free of any mines. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that all the measures Egypt is taking in this regard are aimed at ensuring that the Gulf of Suez and its regional waters in the Red Sea are free of depth charges [algham a'maq], and also at preventing any similar explosions in the future. He said: We do not want matters to worsen and we do not want the one who planted these mines to continue doing so.

Replying to military journalists' questions today, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that there were no minefields in the Red Sea, but that there are those who are attempting to disturb international navigation in this area by laying certain devices in the bottom that explode — due to pressure — when ships pass over them. The field marshal pointed out that no ships have sunk so far as a result of these explosions in the Red Sea. He said that what had been said about the sinking of a Liberian ship because of these mines is still doubtful because there is a suspicion that the explosion in that ship was internal and not external.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that the French, American, British, and Italian ships that will participate with the Egyptian Navy in the clearance operation of our territorial waters of mines are minehunters and not minesweepers as reported. Three British ships, two French ships, two Italian ships, and one American ship that will be carrying 4 minehunting helicopters, will take part in this operation. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah explained that the work of these ships in our territorial waters will be under the control of the Egyptian military command.

On a security strategy for the Red Sea, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said: It has now become necessary for the littoral states to study this subject because there are now those who want to drag the Red Sea into the area of the current conflict in the Middle East. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that under international law Egypt can take measures preventing this from taking place, and can also impose penalties on the countries that are proven to have been involved in the mining of the Red Sea. He refused to disclose the nature of these penalties. He said that any ship on which suspicion falls will be searched immediately, and that some suspicious ships were actually searched.

Abu Ghazalah Receives Iraqi Foreign Minister

NC141404 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1327 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, received Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at his office today. The 1-hour meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi and by members of the Iraqi delegation. Following the meeting, Tariq 'Aziz said that he discussed with Abu Ghazalah various aspects of cooperation between Egypt and Iraq, describing the talks as cordial and constructive. He added that he assured the field marshal and Egyptian leaders about the solidity of Iraq's front.

Asked whether the talks dealt with new supplies of Egyptian weapons and equipment to Iraq, 'Aziz said that there are excellent relations between the two countries in all domains and that cooperation is taking place in a satisfactory and brotherly way. Asked about the [words indistinct] military and economic outcome, 'Aziz said: I am satisfied with the visit's outcome. There was understanding and a similarity of opinion throughout the talks. We have agreed on a program for joint action and cooperation during the coming phase.

'Aziz Makes Departure Statement

NC141732 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1636 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo this afternoon for home after a 3-day visit to Egypt during which he delivered a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production, and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

In a predeparture statement, 'Aziz praised the results of his visit to Egypt and said that it was completely successful. He said that the talks he held with President Husni Mubarak, the prime minister, the deputy prime minister and defense minister, and the foreign minister were characterized by amity and a deep understanding between Egypt and Iraq as well as by a joint desire to develop bilateral relations in all spheres. He added that the talks dealt with the possibility of promoting relations in the economic and cultural areas. He pointed out that agreement has been reached on the formulas to achieve this in the future. He said that he has extended an official invitation to Kamal Hasan 'Ali to visit Iraq to promote bilateral relations in all spheres.

'Aziz said that regarding the political sphere, both sides agreed to exchange views to deepen bilateral relations. He said that both sides stressed the importance of coordinating action between the foreign ministries of both countries during the meeting of the Islamic Congress, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

In answer to a question on President Mubarak's meeting with the SFRY president and Egypt's efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, 'Aziz said that Iraq wants peace and welcomes any effort that leads to peace. He added: Certainly Iraq supports the efforts of brothers, particularly Egyptian efforts represented in President Mubarak's moves and talks with the SFRY leaders and others. He expressed his hope that these initiatives will succeed because Iraq's aim is to achieve peace.

Concluding his statement, 'Aziz said that the Arab nation is now required to abandon differences and to reach common ground to solve the problems facing the Arab nation. He said that a number of Arab countries, including Egypt and Iraq, are working to boost this course to achieve progress.

Military Cooperation Protocol Signed With Turkey

NC141437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, and Zeki Yavuzturk, Turkish national defense minister, who is presently visiting Cairo, signed a protocol today at the Defense Ministry for bilateral military cooperation in the area of joint military industrialization. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that this protocol aims at realizing a measure of integration between Egypt and Turkey in some military industries.

Following an examination of the possible areas of cooperation between the two countries, the manufacturing of planes, tanks, and submarines was selected for the first stage [of cooperation]. One of the planes used by the Egyptian Air Force will be manufactured, Abu Ghazalah said, and this may be the F-16 or Mirage 2000. As for the new tank which we intend to manufacture, Abu Ghazalah added, we have reached an agreement with the Turkish side on its general characteristics, but we will not disclose its type now as consultation is still underway with foreign companies over its manufacture.

Abu Ghazalah said that, concerning joint military manufacture of some naval units, a decision was made to manufacture a certain Western-made submarine, but this is not the time for details. Abu Ghazalah pointed out that during the coming phase there will be an exchange of military committees between Cairo and Ankara to survey military industries in both countries and to study their capacities to define the part which both Egypt and Turkey can play in this respect.

Abu Ghazalah said that he accepted an invitation by the Turkish national defense minister to visit Turkey. President Mubarak has approved this visit which will take place early next year. Meanwhile, the Turkish national defense minister said that his talks in Cairo focused on cooperation between Egypt and Turkey in the area of military industrialization. Egypt and Turkey, he said, can make large strides in this domain.

The Turkish minister expressed his utmost admiration for the remarkable progress made lately by the Egyptian military industry. He also thanked Abu Ghazalah and other Egyptian officials for the hospitality accorded to him during his first visit to Egypt. The final session of military talks between Abu Ghazalah and the Turkish national defense minister was held today at the Defense Ministry. The talks were attended by Jamal as-Sayyid, minister of state for war production; Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi; Air Defense Commander Lieutenant

General Sayyid Hamdi; and Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi.

Official Talks End

TA141101 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] National Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk has concluded his official contacts in Egypt. He held another meeting with Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah this morning. In a statement to our correspondent on his contacts in Egypt, Yavuzturk said that they had discussed the possibilities of cooperation in the field of defense-related industry and it had emerged that these possibilities were numerous. He said technical talks would be held to study and implement these possibilities. The minister added that his talks in Cairo were held in a favorable atmosphere. He will return to Turkey this afternoon.

Turkish Defense Minister Departs

NC141443 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1334 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Zeki Yavusturk, Turkish national defense minister, and his accompanying military delegation, left Cairo for home today following a 1-week visit to Egypt during which the minister met with President Husni Mubarak. The Turkish national defense minister was seen off at the airport by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and by the Turkish ambassador in Cairo.

Ghali Returns Home, Comments on Visits

NC141939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo this evening from Athens, concluding a 3-week tour of Japan, the PRC, and Greece. In an arrival statement, Ghali described his talks in the three countries he visited as extremely positive. He said he will submit a report to President Husni Mubarak tomorrow on the results of his mission in the countries he visited.

Mubarak Meeting With U.S. Senator Reported

NC141223 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, August 14 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today at Al-'Urubah Palace the U.S. Senator Arlen Specter member of the Senate Budget Committee currently visiting here. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Arrives To Assume Post

NC141748 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 14 Aug (MENA) — (Mikhail Tasgan) arrived in Cairo from Moscow this afternoon to assume his post as the Soviet charge d'affaires in Cairo. The Soviet Embassy staff in Cairo welcomed him at the airport.

Communique No 1,557 on Recent Operations

JN141618 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,557 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 14 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With splendid steadfastness and high spirits, our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their victories in the operational sectors. They are also dealing stronger blows to the evil Khomeyniite clique. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units fired on a group of enemy troops opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three and wounding others. Ambulances were seen evacuating them. Elsewhere in the same sector, three infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed.

2. Our forward units dealt effective artillery blows to enemy positions and troop concentrations in the Maysan sector, killing two, wounding others, and destroying one observation post.

3. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

4. At various times yesterday, the enemy shelled Choman, Shandri, and Basra suburbs with heavy artillery. The savage enemy shelling started fires in some shops and houses in Choman.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 August 1984

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Egypt Visit 15 Aug

JN151022 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here early this morning at the end of a 3-day official visit to Egypt.

During this visit, Tariq 'Aziz met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; and Defense Minister 'Abd al-Hali Abu Ghazalah.

During these meetings, the various scopes of cooperation between the two fraternal countries were discussed.

Moroccan Delegation Arrives for Talks in Baghdad

JN150820 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — Moroccan Minister of Cooperation Abdelouahed Radi arrived in Baghdad last night at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq.

The Moroccan minister will head the Moroccan delegation to the meetings of the Iraqi- Moroccan joint committee for economic and technical cooperation that will begin in Baghdad later today.

Iraq's Ramadan Speaks; Leaves for San'a'

JN141326 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Amman — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left Amman this morning for San'a' at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, Taha Yasin Ramadan met with His Majesty King Husayn and held talks with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and senior officials on bilateral relations, especially in the spheres of transport, industry, and trade. The two sides signed the minutes of the meetings late last night.

Ramadan was seen off at Amman airport by Ahmad 'Ubaydat, the prime minister; Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and minister of interior; the minister of transportation; the minister of industry, trade, and tourism; the minister of finance; the minister of public works; the minister of municipal, rural, and environmental affairs; the director of public security; senior officials; the Jordanian and Iraqi ambassadors to both countries; and the secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

In a statement to the journalists at Amman airport, Ramadan expressed his happiness at the results of the talks which he described as fruitful and successful. He said: Frankness dominated our talks, as is the case at all meetings we hold in both Amman and Baghdad. He said that this visit reinforced rapprochement and understanding between our countries on all issues of mutual concern. The RCC member and first deputy prime minister said: We have achieved something useful which will give a momentum to the existing cooperation between our countries.

Asked about the planting of mines in the Red Sea, Ramadan expressed resentment over this action. He said that the only party which could carry out such action is a rancorous party such as Israel and Zionism. Ramadan noted reports that Arab and Islamic parties had carried out the action. He expressed regret over this, saying that when we hear of Arab and Islamic parties serving the enemies of the Arab nation, this shows the depths to which the Arab nation has plunged because of bad symbols whose main responsibility is to serve enemies. Ramadan expressed his appreciation for Egypt's role in confronting the issue of mines in the Red Sea.

KUNA Cites Iraq, Jordan on Red Sea Mines

LD141105 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 84 Aug 84

[Text] Amman, Aug 14 (KUNA) — A senior Iraqi official was quoted here Tuesday as charging Iran and Libya of planting mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. Iraqi first deputy premier and member of the Revolution's Command Council Taha Yasin Ramadan, in a press statement to the Jordanian daily *AR-RA'Y*, added that mines were planted to ease pressure on Iran in the Gulf region.

Meanwhile, Ramadan disclosed that no guarantees were so far available for the operation of the future pipeline which would carry crude from northern Iraq to the Jordanian Red Sea outlet of Aqaba.

He elaborated that Amman and Baghdad will not sign anything with the American company, which is to carry out construction of the pipeline, unless solid guarantees were available for its operation.

The two Arab countries have asked the company to accept payment of the construction cost from the pipeline's revenues and put the condition that they would not pay anything if an Israeli aggression damaged the pipeline. Ramadan, who arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit, went on. The Iraqi official highlighted that the company has so far refused to accept the condition but added that negotiations were still underway since the pipeline cannot function without security guarantees and the American company is the sole guarantee to deter Israel against such an adventure.

In a press statement to the same daily, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri asserted that the mines do not pose threats to his country's Red Sea port of Aqaba.

The mines, rather, threaten Arab security since the Red Sea is "an Arab sea", Al-Masri added.

Asked on the party responsible for planting the mines, the Jordanian chief diplomat said "we do not exactly know who is responsible."

"However, it may be, that party is intending to harm the Arab nation at one of its most critical stages," Al-Masri elaborated.

Further AR-RA'Y Comment

JN151019 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Is Most Important Is the Post-Clearance Stage," *AR-RA'Y* says: Amid talk about planting mines in the Red Sea and the clearing operations, we believe it necessary to talk about an important matter which so far we have not heard anyone discuss or even refer to. This important matter is the post-clearance stage.

AR-RA'Y stresses: If laying mines in the Red Sea is direct and premeditated aggression, what is more serious is that through the search and clearing operations, the United States and some of its Western allies have found justification to maintain their naval units in the sea and off the coasts of the countries overlooking it. The mines that have been planted in this sea cannot pose a danger that is greater than that posed by the present military presence in the region. The explosions of some of these mines and the minor damage caused to some ships confirm what we have already said, namely the need to accuse the real criminal and to see the mining issue for what it is — a pretext for intensified U.S.- Western military presence in the Red Sea region.

AR-RA'Y continues: We greet fraternal Egypt's efforts to contain the problem and secure international navigation. We also greet the efforts of the countries bordering the Red Sea. However, we hope to hear loudly and clearly that the military presence

accompanying the clearing operations will end with the completion of these operations. What is more serious than planting mines is the military muscle-flexing and the intensification of the destructive presence of the fleets that adopt aggression and hegemony as a profession.

AR-RA'Y concludes: Although our concern about international navigation is part of our responsibility, it is still a secondary issue compared with our concern about our independence and right to keep our peoples, cities, and villages away from the bombs of the planes and guns of the fleets of evil and the warships of aggression and hegemony. Our latest tragic experience with these was in Lebanon. The Arabs have not yet forgotten that tragic experience.

Senator Specter Talks With King Husayn

JN141826 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received U.S. Senator Arlen Specter at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. His majesty explained Jordan's role in the Middle East peace process, asserting that since 1967 Jordan has worked to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region with the participation of all parties concerned. His majesty reviewed Jordanian-U.S. relations since 1967. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and the minister of the court.

Confers With Prince Hasan

JN141930 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office this evening Senator Arlen Specter, who is currently visiting Jordan. They reviewed the general situation in the Middle East. His highness explained in detail Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories, a fact that constitutes a continued threat to peace in the region. The meeting was attended by the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

Austrian Defense Minister Continues Visit

JN141239 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received in his office at the Prime Ministry at noon today Austrian Defense Minister Dr Friedhelm Frischenschlager, currently visiting Jordan. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them in all fields. The meeting was attended by Major General Ahmad Ala' ad-Din, inspector general of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Talks With Army Chief

JN141633 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Amman — Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received at his office this morning Austrian Defense Minister Dr Friedhelm Frischenschlager and his delegation. During the meeting the two sides reviewed issues of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by the chief of staff and the Austrian ambassador in Amman.

Audience With King Husayn

JN141842 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received the Austrian defense minister at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the Austrian ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

King Husayn Receives Message From Pope

JN141838 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem Giacomo Beltritti, who conveyed to his majesty a message from His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

Occupied Territories Minister on UNRWA

JN141652 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1445 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Amman, 14 Aug (PETRA) — The 33d session of the conference of supervisors in charge of the affairs of Palestinian refugees in the Arab countries began at the Occupied Territories Ministry today. Occupied Territories Minister Shawkat Mahmud delivered a speech at the opening of the conference in which he said: This conference convenes as complications surrounding the Palestinian causes are increasing and attempts are being made to liquidate the work of UNRWA — a matter which shows international evasion of the Palestinian cause. He noted that this evasion is represented in the increasing deficit in the UNRWA budget and in its relinquishing of its basic responsibilities, such as offering food services in its areas of operation and by UNRWA attempts to impose new individual registration cards on the refugees. The minister of occupied territories pointed out the efforts being exerted by the Jordanian Government this year to prevent the implementation of this scheme, not only regarding the refugees in Jordan, but also regarding refugees in other areas of operation in the Arab countries.

Shawkat Mahmud said: The Israeli plot against the refugee camps is still under discussion. Israel has already begun to implement the first phase of the plot in Gaza camps. He stated that the Israeli elections prevented this from being implemented.

The minister of occupied territories called for effective ways to implement the conference recommendations instead of keeping them mere resolutions and recommendations.

VOL Cites 'Source' on Deadlock of Mountain Plan

NC142105 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Observers are reflecting on a report citing a political source close to Damascus that the security plan for the mountain has reached a deadlock. The source affirms that the contacts and meetings that took place in the past hours on various political and military levels have not succeeded in drafting this plan because of the great differences in views among the parties concerned.

Reports reaching us say the Syrian side is showing concern over the transformations taking place in Lebanon. The Syrian side expressed determination to decisively settle various issues and to exert pressure on certain parties to reach positive results in a short time as a precaution against developments. These reports say Damascus is concerned about closing the security and political loopholes that may serve expected negative developments.

Franjiyah Criticizes Ministers for 'Applying Pressure'

NC141353 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1330 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah has criticized the actions of some ministers and their determination to achieve their demands by applying pressure. He pointed out that the situation in Lebanon was still as it was in April 1975.

President Franjiyah also expressed regret at the failure of the present government long after its formation.

Karami Reportedly To Visit Kuwait 17 Aug

NC150627 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Government sources said that, in continuation of the Arab tour which took him to Syria and Saudi Arabia, Prime Minister Rashid Karami will leave for Kuwait on Friday at the head of an official delegation. He will discuss with senior Kuwaiti officials the situation in Lebanon, particularly the south and reconstruction affairs, and the extent of Kuwait's readiness to contribute to this reconstruction.

Sources close to Karami explained that a cable from Kuwait is expected today, setting the date of the visit, which could be Friday or the end of the week at the latest.

Mufti Khalid Invited To Visit Soviet Union

NC141445 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, has received an official invitation to visit the Soviet Union on 26 September.

Main Points of PSP-Amal Joint Statement Noted

NC141412 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A joint statement was issued today by the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], represented by its leader Walid Junblatt, and the Amal movement, represented by its chairman Nabih Birri. The following are the most important points of the statement:

To strengthen the alliance existing between us which is expressed in the joint statement issued in Damascus last year and which is concentrated in the joint struggle and in the blood spilled together with the other Lebanese patriots in the liberation of the mountain, we have agreed and pledged to continue the struggle together inside and outside the government alongside all the national forces to realize the following aims:

1. To strengthen all forms of the struggle to liberate the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya from the Israeli occupation; to force the Israeli forces to leave unconditionally; to support the heroic Lebanese national resistance against the occupation forces and their agent tools; to provide the maximum political, popular, and material backing for this resistance and to establish its official recognition by Lebanon as the instrument of the struggle for the liberation of the land and the restoration of dignity.

2. To support the steadfastness of the mountain area, southern suburb, and national Beirut and to reconstruct them.

3. To abide by the translation of the decision establishing Lebanon's Arabism into a deed.

4. To confirm the commitment by the party and movement to the contents of the ministerial statement of the national unity government regarding political reform and the abolition of sectarianism as the only national democratic option.

5. To assert the need to radically reform the Army's role, direction, ideology, and structure to make it qualified to carry out its role of unifying the country.

6. To find a national solution to the issue of the evacuees covering those evacuated since 1975.

Regarding the question of kidnapped persons, the statement stresses the need to step up the release of all kidnapped persons, including those detained by some organs without legal justification.

Regarding economic and social reforms, the statement says that such reforms must seek the interests of the national economy and the daily interests of the majority of the Lebanese people and that the state must participate in and supervise these reforms without harming the principle of private enterprise.

In conclusion, the statement says: The alliance has proved its adherence to the peaceful democratic political solution to the Lebanese crisis. It was on this premise that cooperation was established to bring about the success of the security plan. The statement adds: Political reconciliation is a must and a prelude for the consolidation of security.

Kuwaiti Paper on Soviet Arms for Lebanon

GF150530 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Aug 84 p 18

[Text] The Soviet Union has stressed through discussions by its envoy Vladimir Polyakov, who visited Beirut and some of the region's countries, that Lebanon has a made a definite decision to begin discussions on buying some types of weapons from the Soviet Union. This decision was made several years ago and will not be reconsidered.

Lebanon has thus adopted a principled stand in response to the Soviet offer which was made to Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri during their recent visits to Moscow. With this offer Moscow showed its readiness to meet the Lebanese Army's legitimate defense needs in order to protect the borders and to resist any permanent Israeli occupation of the Lebanese territory.

The Lebanese Government told the Soviet envoy that in the early 1970s Lebanon agreed to buy Soviet arms when Dr Ilyas Saba, former Lebanese deputy prime minister, defense minister, and finance minister, visited Moscow. The visit was made under the government of President Sa'ib Salam which had been formed by Sulayman Franjiyah following the 1970 elections. During this visit, Dr Saba held intensive talks with the Soviet leadership, in the presence of Lebanese officers, and reviewed the requirements of the Lebanese Army for various types of weapons. An agreement was then signed on the purchase of a number of medium-size vehicles for the Army. These vehicles and some pieces of light artillery has been paid for by Lebanon.

This pattern has continued to date. However, as officials told the Soviet envoy, Lebanon cannot altogether abandon the Western weapons used by the Army. This is because the Army has been training continually and intensively with various western arms which it has obtained from France, Britain, the United States, and other West European countries. It is not at all easy for Lebanon to change its basic weapons because it needs military cadres to be trained on newly-acquired weapons.

Lebanon stressed to the Soviet envoy that Lebanese officers are studying the Soviet offer together with numerous other regional and international offers to strengthen the Army. Lebanon thanked the Soviets for this important offer which remains under consideration.

AL-QABAS has learned from Lebanese ministerial sources that Lebanon will repeat what the government of President Sa'ib Salam did in the beginning of the 1970s and what Defense Minister Ilyas Saba also did. This includes presenting some lists of light weapons and vehicles that need to be purchased in small amounts, because the current Lebanese Government under Rashid Karami is concentrating on intensive secret military negotiations with the United States, France, and a number of West European countries to provide the Lebanese Army with various rockets, artillery, and radar networks to protect Lebanon's airspace as well as monitoring the coasts according to the security plan. Rashid Karami said that the security plan intends to end smuggling activities, especially the smuggling of weapons to illegitimate militias in Lebanon. The long coasts are not sufficiently guarded at present, especially in greater Beirut, because of the control of some militias over these coasts. Various illegal operations continue. In addition, the Israeli presence extends from the boundaries of Al-Jiyah in the south to the Al-Naqurah in the north.

Rashid Karami's government will decide on the time of further negotiations with the Soviet Union. These detailed negotiations will be on what Lebanon can obtain from the Soviet Union in terms of light weapons, trucks, and jeeps. It seems that this decision has not been made yet because Lebanon wants to complete strengthening the position of the Army and to build up its leadership in a firm and balanced way in light of the new law which has been affirmed by the Council of Ministers. This law is a modification of the old defense law and opens the door for reuniting the Army or for security decentralization in various parts, according to which the arms required by the Army will be obtained from many countries, including the Soviet Union.

Economy Minister Receives Bulgarian Official

NC141322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Victor Qasir, minister of economy, trade, industry, and oil, today received the Bulgarian industry minister in the presence of the ministry's director general, Alfred Dibs. The Bulgarian minister was accompanied by the Bulgarian ambassador to Lebanon, the embassy's adviser and trade attache, and the deputy director general of the Bulgarian Industry Ministry. Minister Qasir and the Bulgarian delegation reviewed the economic relations between Lebanon and Bulgaria.

Druze Reportedly Injure Syrian Army General

NC141655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Security sources say that Progressive Socialist Party members opened fire at Syrian Army Brigadier General 'Abd al-Latif Yasin in Ru'aysat Sawfar. The officer was hit in the hand, and tension prevailed in the area.

VOL Reports on Clashes in Mountain 14 August

NC141650 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] At a time when contacts and meetings are continuing to overcome the obstacles in the way of implementing the security plan for the mountain, the security situation became tense in the Iqlim al-Kharrub area and clashes with various types of weapons took place between Al-Jiyah, Harat B'asir, [name indistinct], and Barja and B'asir. Our correspondent reports that the tension

began at 1630 today when Al-Jiyah, [name indistinct], and Harat B'asir came under intensive machine gun and DSHK fire. The exchange of fire soon developed into clashes in which artillery, rockets, and heavy and medium-caliber machine guns were used. The clashes continued until 1800.

Israelis Besieging Villages; Overflights in South

NC141126 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Israeli forces are still besieging southern villages, persecuting the inhabitants, taking away their freedom, water, and lands, and arresting innocent people.

Israeli planes are also carrying out provocative flights over southern villages to intimidate them.

Israelis Arrest Army Personnel in Western Al-Biqa'

NC141710 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the occupied western Al-Biqa' reports that the Zionist forces today launched a wide-scale campaign of arrests in Jubb Janin in western Al-Biqa' after having surrounded it and raided its houses. They prevented entry and exit with the exception of old people. The persons arrested include Sergeant Sulayman Shami, Jamal Shami, Private Dib Farhat, Private Khalid Farhat, and Private Ahmad al-'Akr.

Israeli Force Crosses Al-Awwali Bridge 15 Aug

NC150853 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] An Israeli force consisting of two tanks, seven armored personnel carriers, and one bulldozer assumed positions near the Al-Jiyah power plant at approximately 0900 today, after crossing the Al-Awwali Bridge.

Israeli Aircraft Overfly Beirut, Al-Biqa'

Break Sound Barrier Over Beirut

NC141340 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier over Beirut at approximately 1300 after overflying the south, Al-Biqa', and the mountain area.

Overfly Al-Biqa', Mountain

NC141352 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1348 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reported a short while ago that Israeli warplanes are overflying Al-Biqa' and the mountain. The sound of successive explosions was heard a short while ago. It is not yet known if they are the result of an Israeli raid or ground resistance fire.

Antiaircraft Guns Fired

NC141425 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Antiaircraft fire was directed at Israeli planes which overflew Tarshish and Dahr al-Baydar [in Al-Biqa' valley] at 1630 today.

Damascus on New U.S. Plans in Red Sea

JN141327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1127 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports from the U.S. capital hint that the political and military commands in the United States are interested in the role of the RDF [Rapid Deployment Force] and its tasks during this stage. The new U.S. study of the RDF role coincides with serious incidents that have the characteristics not less than those of preparing for a war, a war that might be the most serious the United States has ever sponsered or participated in at Israel's side. It is known that last April the U.S. President adopted in a plan prepared by the Pentagon to resist what the U.S. Administration called world terrorism. The plan stressed that the United States must use its military force to strike at the centers and positions of the liberation movements in the Middle East on the pretext of resisting terrorism. However, what hampered the implementation of that plan was that the CIA had not yet prepared the pretexts for the plan. The U.S. President's administration was not the only side concerned about escalating tension in the Middle East in particular. The plan to resist terrorism was approved by the leaders of the colonialist states at the London summit after it was adopted by those leaders' representatives in the Washington meeting supervised by the U.S. secretary of state and the Zionist war minister. In cooperation with the Israeli Mossad, the CIA shouldered the responsibility of creating the justifications and pretexts that would guarantee the implementation of the RDF tasks in the Arab region.

The United States which was defeated in Lebanon refuses to admit this defeat. The United States which also lost credibility in light of the oil tankers' war in the Arab Gulf refuses to realize the limits of its economic interests on the pretext that these interests need military support. Due to the fact that Israel is a full partner in all the U.S. plans, it has become responsible, in accordance with the U.S. April decision, for preparing for its new war against the Arabs. Now, the picture of the comprehensive conspiracy has become complete. The Red Sea needs protection from the same thieves who ignited the undeclared war in this area. The achievement of the strategic U.S. objective in the Middle East hinges on the U.S. fire power established around the Arab world. As long as the U.S. military plans to resist what Reagan has called terrorism is not aimed at the real terrorists in the Zionist leadership, then undoubtedly it is aimed at the forces of national progress and liberation in the region, particularly Syria, especially since it is the obstacle to the United States and its strategy in the Arab region. The new U.S. diplomacy is based on its own axes. The United States is stationed in Sinai under the name of the Multionational Force. It has invaded Lebanon under the cover of the Multinational Force and it is now preparing for its new war under the same cover in the [Red] Sea. The United States needs war just as Israel does. Reagan needs to win reelection, and Israel needs to solve its political and economic problems. Therefore, this puts their strategic alliance to the test.

Some sides who are involved in the hostile U.S.-Israeli plan are interested in igniting the Middle East once again. The Egyptian regime is suffering a real ordeal and a stifling popular and Arab isolation. The other reactionary Arab regimes are embarrassed due to the collapse of the U.S. credibility on all levels. This is why the war issue has become a necessity for all these parties, especially since the U.S. pretexts have been provided and the U.S. justifications for these pretexts have existed for a long time. Still, the United States must realize that its plans are exposed and that the antagonists' strength stems from its knowledge of the enemy's methods and plans. This makes Syria, the target, stronger to confront and more capable of imposing the results regardless of the strength of aggression, its parties, and dimensions.

Arens Visits South Lebanon, Denies Quick Pullback

TA141549 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1540 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Announcement by the Defense Ministry's Spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 14 Aug (ITIM) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens today told Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon, that the IDF has no plan to withdraw from Lebanon in the near future.

The minister emphasized that such a plan has not been discussed at all. In the meeting, which was held at the army of southern Lebanon's headquarters in Marj 'Uyun, the defense minister was briefed on the deployment of Lahd's forces in southern Lebanon and the tasks they are now carrying out.

The minister later visited one of the army of southern Lebanon units, and then met with IDF commanders in the Tyre sector.

The minister was escorted by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi; Ori Or, Northern Command commander; Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of activities in Lebanon; and Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, commander of the liaison unit in Lebanon.

Further Report

TA141734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Moshe Arens toured southern Lebanon today. In a meeting at the headquarters of the south Lebanese army, Arens told the commander of the force, General Antoine Lahd, that reports that the Israeli Army will withdraw from south Lebanon in the near future are not true. The defense minister got a report from Gen Lahd about the deployment of his force. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami who has been touring the area.

[Begin recording] Defense Minister Arens has reiterated that any pullback will only be made when Israel is satisfied there are alternative security arrangements to replace Israeli troops and stop hostile activity against Israel from south Lebanon. The central effort to set up a security system is the south Lebanese army, led by Gen Antoine Lahd. [end recording]

IDF Transferring Sectors to South Lebanese Army

TA150853 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Aug 84 p 2

[Yosef Walter report]

[Text] "The transfer of sectors to the responsibility of the army of southern Lebanon is, in fact, a thinning out process of the IDF forces in Lebanon. At the same time, even if there is redployment, the IDF will have to remain deployed in areas under UNIFIL control, in the passes over the Al-'Awwali River, because of the army of southern Lebanon's inability to function there." This was reported to *MA'ARIV* by a senior source from the political-military echelons.

The source said that the army of southern Lebanon could not work in areas under UNIFIL control because the organization does not recognize it as a legitimate element and is obstructing its activity. Accordingly, the conclusion being formed is that the IDF will have to continue to be present in these areas, even after most of its forces are taken out of Lebanon.

Another conclusion being formulated by the security establishment is that under current conditions, the army of southern Lebanon will not on its own be able to overcome the supervision of the passes over the Al-'Awwali River and the IDF will have to continue to shoulder this responsibility.

At the same time, the source emphasized, the army of southern Lebanon has proven itself in routine security missions in broad sectors of Lebanon that had been transfered to its responsibility. In the near future the An-Nabatiyah sector — which is one of the centers of Shi'ite terrorism against the IDF — will be transferred to the army of southern Lebanon. This will make it possible for the IDF forces now working in that area to redeploy southward. Yesterday morning three RPG's and a LAW missile were fired at a position of the army of southern Lebanon near the village of Dayr Qanun east of Tyre. There were no casualties.

Rabin Not Ruling Out Rotating Premiership

TA141645 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The Alignment's Yitzhaq Rabin is not ruling out the idea of a rotating premiership in an Alignment-Likud national unity government. This has been learned by our correspondent at the end of consultations held by the Alignment's political team in preparation for the meeting with the Likud's team tomorrow.

MAPAM Ready To Compromise on Religious Affairs

TA150948 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0929 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] MAPAM is ready to compromise on religious matters if the National Religious Party [NRP] joins a narrowly-based government led by the Alignment, MAPAM representative El'azar Granot said at today's meeting between teams of the Alignment and the NRP on religious matters. There was no progress at this meeting on the Who Is a Jew issue. Professor Avner Sciaky of the NRP said that the amendment of this law is a condition for the NRP joining an Alignment-led national unity government.

Ya'aqobi Supports Free Trade Zone Agreement

TA141414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Knesset Member Gad Ya'aqobi, the head of the Alignment economic team, supports the establishment of a free trade zone between the United States and Israel. He said this in a meeting held with a delegation of U.S. congressmen. The delegation met today with Knesset Member Ya'aqobi and with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres.

No Preparations Being Made for Weinberger Visit

TA141705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department has said his department does not know of any plan by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to visit Israel in October. The spokesman told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that he cannot deny the secretary discussed such a plan in a meeting with Jewish leaders several days ago, as has been reported from Washington. The department has, however, made no preparations for a trip by the secretary to Israel or to any other place in October.

Danish Press Reports Israeli-Syrian Agreement

TA150702 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 15 Aug 84 p 7

[Eliyahu Zehavi report from Copenhagen]

[Text] According to reports published in the Danish press yesterday, a large-scale agreement between Israel and Syria was achieved in Switzerland in talks held by Rif'at al-Asad with an Israeli figure. According to the reports, a section of the agreement has already gone into operation, pertaining to arms shipments from Israel to Iran via Syria.

According to the reports, the place the weapons are collected is Zefat, and a convoy leaves there daily via the old road passing through Mishmar Hayarden and leaving for Damascus. In Damascus the weapons are loaded onto planes which depart for Iran.

There are no details in the reports about the identity of the drivers and how such convoys move openly along the Galilee roads without the story receiving initial publicity in Israel. The reports also say that, in return for the arms shipments, Iran will agree to resume oil sales to Israel and the Iranian oil will arrive directly in Elat and from there, by pipeline to Ashdod.

Arabic Broadcast on Jordan-PLO Talks, 'Arafat

JN141511 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1335 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Observation" by Sadoq Ben Me'ir]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat and his supporters have recently made several statements on reaching a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation formula with King Husayn. They said the confederation would be implemented after the establishment of a Palestinian state. But AFP has learned from Amman that the Palestinian officials' various statements on the confederation, especially those by Yasir 'Arafat, show that their evaluation of the talks is completely different from that of Jordanian officials. This means that the Jordanian sources indirectly denied that the two parties reached an agreement on the issue. Explaining this contradiction, Jordanian officials confirmed several times in past months that these talks were restricted to occupied lands affairs.

When 'Arafat went back to Jordan 4 months ago to resume the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, the talks did not go beyond discussing the situation and the need to extend financial assistance to relatives in the occupied territories, as Jordanian officials put it. Yasir 'Arafat's confirmation of the confederation compelled his adviser Khalid al-Hasan to agree with him, stressing that the confederation did not deviate from the framework of the resolutions of the 16th PNC session held in Algiers in August 1983, and that this should be implemented only between two independent states. Therefore, this contradication between Jordan and 'Arafat shows the the PLO's deteriorating situation, particularly the split between the various PLO groups, a split that could not be ended by the Tunis, Algiers, and Aden talks.

Syria's continued opposition to 'Arafat made him create confederation formulas or agreements in order to cover his failure and his deteriorating position in the Arab world, as well as the PLO's deteriorating position among the sons of the Palestinian people. Even the financial assistance which was created by an Arab summit conference and which was discussed by Jordan and 'Arafat is no longer available, reports say, as a result of the bankruptcy of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee responsible for the steadfastness fund. This committee and those in charge of it have been accused of theft, bribery, and corruption. In addition, the Arab countries no longer fulfill their commitments, and consequently, the committee's budget suffers from a defict of about $40 million.

Parties Urged To Solve Palestinian Problem

TA141743 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Aug 84 p 8

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "The Time for Bargaining Is Over"]

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's announcement of an agreement with Jordan's King Husayn for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation is an important milestone on the path to solving the problem of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It would be a grave error by both the Likud and the Alignment not to give a great deal of thought to this development and not to take it into account during the formulation of the new Israeli government's guidelines, be it a national unity government or a narrow coalition.

In fact, ever since King Husayn announced his plan for a Jordanian-Palestinian federation in the spring of 1972, it has been clear that a broad degree of autonomy for the West Bank is the only solution to the Palestinian problem. At one time the PLO rejected the idea and continued to support the idea of a "secular government" throughout Eretz Yisra'el. However, after the Yom Kippur War, Golda Meir's government secretly decided to annex the Gaza Strip, on the condition that a solution to the Palestinian refugees living there was found. As for Judaea and Samaria, the Israeli Government was prepared to adopt King Husayn's confederation plan, on the basis of the security borders included in the Allon Plan [drawn up by former foreign minister].

With the 1977 upheaval in Israeli politics, Menahem Begin adopted King Husayn's autonomy plan, but with a link to Israel instead of Jordan. However, in a move that has so far not been explained, Begin also tried to make autonomy applicable to the

Gaza Strip; thus he revoked the decision of Golda Meir's government to annex the Gaza Strip. To a certain extent, the Camp David agreements legitimized the search for a joint solution to West Bank and Gaza Strip problems. Since then there has no longer been any talk about a Palestinian solution on the basis of a separation between the two areas.

Meanwhile,the freeze in the autonomy talks and the "faults" in the Israeli-Egyptian peace process created the assumption that King Husayn would not "ever" agree to conduct negotiations with Israel on the basis of territorial compromise. This was reinforced in the wake of the extremist positions taken by the PLO and various other terrorist organizations. The hints that King Husayn constantly sent to Labor Party leaders, that "there is something to talk about," were consistently and vigorously turned down by the Begin and Shamir governments.

Ironically, however, it was actually the Lebanon war that made conditions ripe for solving the Palestinian problem in accordance with the Alignment's principles. The military weakening of the PLO, combined with the continuation of its political existence, broke the ground for Jordanian-Palestinian talks and laid a more realistic base for a solution, which contradicts the principles that guided Menahem Begin and Ari'el Sharon when they launched a "war of choice" in Lebanon. Now, following 'Arafat's announcement — and even if it is not yet a specific resolution adopted by the Palestinian establishment, which also, partly, relies on Syria — there is no longer any possibility of "relying on the PLO" and continuing to ignore the various ideas for a solution, as though "there is nobody to talk to."

The Alignment and Likud negotiating teams must now treat the Palestinian issue seriously, and not regard it as merely a strategem in the election campaign already behind us. The attempts to ensure peace in the Galilee by obtaining Syrian guarantees that Palestinians would not re-establish themselves in southern Lebanon; the apparent trend toward support for a dialogue in the territories; King Husayn's frequent signals; the preparedness of Egypt and various European countries to renew the political momentum after the U.S. Presidential election; and the Soviet Union's vigorous attempts (and also, perhaps, those of the People's Republic of China) to take part in the peace process — all these make it imperative also for Israel to prepare itself.

It is actually the attempts to establish a national unity government under the leadership of Shim'on Peres that must be taken advantage of by both large parties to hunt for serious ways to achieve a solution. The bargaining methods that have been used up to now will no longer succeed.

Ne'eman Hopes To Establish Hebron Jewish Quarter

TA150633 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Aug 84 p 2

[Tova Tzimuqi report]

[Text] Yesterday Minister Yuval Ne'eman visited the settlers in Hebron and expressed the hope that eventually the different sites where Jews are living in Hebron could be connected together and turned into a unified Jewish quarter, similar to the one that is flourishing in the Old City of Jerusalem.

It should be noted that the Jewish settlers in Hebron are currently scattered over four places inside the Arab town: the Hadassah building, (Schneiorson) house, and several buildings near them; the Avraham Avinu synagogue and buildings adjacent to it near the wholesale market; Bet Romano, which is a few dozen kilometers away from Bet Hadassah; and in the new settlement in Khiryat ar-Rumythah overlooking the ancient Jewish cemetery.

In order to connect these and turn them into one quarter, it will be necessary to requisition property and evacuate a large number of Arab families and also hundreds of businesses, shops, offices, and Arab public buildings. Some of them are on land that was once under Jewish ownership and those living there are protected; however, most of the area is under Arab ownership.

Rabbi Levinger and the Qiryat Arba' administration prepared maps and sketches of the area a long time ago, which also contain certain proposals for the evacuation of the Arabs.

Sections of the Makhpelah Cave and the restaurant adjacent to it will have to be added on to the area already held by the Jews in Hebron, as well as the central bus station which has been taken over by the IDF.

For a long time now the Justice Ministry's Department of Civil Matters has been investigating the question of ownership and registration of the land in these regions inside the Arab town.

Yesterday Minister Ne'eman also met with the settlers in the new Khiryat ar-Rumaythah site, where he was told that only seven people had demonstrated there on Saturday, 11 August.

Arab Leaders Bar Kahane's Men From Villages

TA141924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Leaders of Arab local authorities have decided not to allow Meir Kahane's followers to enter their villages. They have also decided to respond in kind if they try to force their way into the villages. The decision was made at an emergency meeting of the committee of Arab local authorities leaders in Shefar'am. The leaders emphasized that they will in any event ask the police to take action to prevent provocations, and that the villagers will react only if the police fail to prevent Kahane's followers from entering their villages.

Data on West Bank, Gaza Disturbances Noted

TA141641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Kindergarten children are now the ones throwing stones in the refugee camps of Judaea and Samaria. Statistics also indicate that the military has recently become their main target. Military sources attribute these developments to the increased police activities carried out inside the refugee camps, as well as to the heavy penalties given to adult rioters or lawbreakers. Our correspondent in the territories, Gil Ronen, visited the Qalandiyah refugee camp near Ramallah today.

[Begin recording] In the past years, the Qalandiyah refugee camp was one of the worst centers in the territories as far as throwing stones is concerned. The targets were mainly Israeli vehicles traveling the Jerusalem-Nabulus road, and the stones were often thrown from the camp's schoolyards. The IDF chose to deal with this problem by using engineering techniques. Among other things, passageways were sealed off in Qalandiyah this past year and school walls were made several meters higher. The IDF has also started to carry out regular patrols inside the camp. In addition, it has adopted a firm policy against lawbreakers in the territories' universities. According to the Binyamin District commander, all of these measures have resulted in a steep decline in the frequency of stone throwing in the district.

The IDF is continuing its activities in Qalandiyah as well as in other refugee camps.

Recently Established Settlement in Bad Shape
TA141948 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts] A settlement established just before the elections is in dire straits. The residents of two groups in the settlement of Ne'ot Adummim are living in army tents and are still waiting for trailers; there are almost no access roads to the area. The Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs appealed to the Jewish Agency to take care of the Ne'ot Adummim settlements but no one is prepared to accept responsibility for it so far. Our correspondent Gadi Gubernik reports:

[Begin videotape] The residents of the two groups are living on a bare hill in army tents and are still waiting. The Defense Ministry is supplying the tents, the communications equipment, and the water tanks, while the Gush 'Ezyon Regional Council is supplying the water. This is it so far.

There is indeed approval in principle by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs to establish a settlement on the site, but the Zionist Organization is not handling the establishment of Ne'ot Adummim. Ne'ot Adummim is not budgeted by any other government body. The Zionist Organization was opposed to the establishment of the settlement because privately sponsored settlements are planned for this region. This settlement does not appear in the Construction and Housing Ministry's plans either, for the time being.

Who is responsible then? The Defense Ministry approved the move by the two groups, but the Defense Ministry neither builds nor budgets a settlement. Settlement sources say that Ne'ot Adummim will be set up using methods developed previously — problems are caused for the state and then, in the absence of another choice, solutions are found.

It is difficult to understand the source of optimism of the Ne'ot Adummim settlers. Yesterday the Zionist Organization's Settlement Department submitted an urgent request to the Finance Ministry for funds for existing settlements because the department's coffers are empty. Even long established settlements are now facing difficult times and it is hard to see where funds for Ne'ot Adummim will be found. [end videotape]

Elat Mayor Invites Arabs to Ecological Summit
TA150630 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Eytan Rabin report]

[Text] Elat Mayor Rafi Hochman yesterday invited the governor of the Aqaba municipality, the Egyptian consul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, and Saudi Arabian representatives to a local summit meeting to be held on the high seas or in a neutral country, for a discussion of the ecological problems and damage that could be caused in the Elat Gulf as a result of laying the oil pipeline from Iraq to Aqaba.

Hochman warned against the damage that could be caused to the coral reserve and protected natural treasures in the Gulf by the laying of the oil pipeline.

Tennis Team Invited to Soviet Union
TA151038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0839 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The Israeli tennis team will play the Soviet Union. The Soviet tennis association informed the international tennis association in London that the final game between Israel and the Soviet Union will take place 28 September in the Ukrainian city of Donetsk. Regarding the series of final games for the Davis Cup, the Russians have asked for details concerning the Israeli participants.

Close Cooperation With Swedish Weapons Industry
TA150906 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 15 Aug 84 p 6

[Eliyahu Zehavi report from Copenhagen]

[Text] Are Israel and Sweden selling arms to each other? No authoritive source in Stockholm is prepared to confirm this report, but the *HADASHOT* correspondent has learned from an Israeli source that there is close cooperation between the Israeli and Swedish weapons industries. Sweden intends to build a modern fighter plane for the 1990's similar to the Israeli planning of the Lavi.

Products Exhibited in Saudi Arabia, Malaysia
TA150849 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Aug 84 p 11

[Avraham Dishon report]

[Text] An Israeli company that produces agricultural equipment recently participated in an exhibition in Saudi Arabia and displayed its equipment in the Italian pavilion.

Several Israeli factories manufacturing agricultural equipment also participated in a large exhibition held in Malaysia at the beginning of this month. It should be noted that Israeli companies also do business with Malaysia, most of the trade being conducted via Singapore.

Jordan Bridge Crossings Increase by 40 Percent

TA141410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The number of Arabs entering Israel on the summer visit program has gone up by close to 40 percent. This was disclosed by the government coordinator for the territories at a briefing in Tel Aviv. Jerry Cheslow reports:

Since the summer visits are still in progress, exact figures of visitors from the Arab states are not available. But about 1,600 people cross in from Jordan daily. This is all the bridge facilities can take, says Shmu'el Goren, government coordinator for the territories. He maintains that much of the holdup is on the Jordanian side, but Israel is investigating the possibility of opening a third Jordan River bridge to reduce the inconvenience to the travelers.

Goren believes the number of summer visitors has gone up becuase of the relative calm in the territories and the unemployment and turmoil in some of the Gulf states.

As to traffic in the other direction, the government coordinator disclosed that of the 6,000 West Bankers who applied to go on the hajj pilgrimage to Mecca only 2,600 will actually make the trip. He denies that Israel is deterring them and says that he even had the 15 percent value added tax on their foreign currency allowances waived.

More South Lebanese Seeking Israeli Medical Aid

TA141623 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1545 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 14 Aug (ITIM) — There has been an increase in the number of southern Lebanese residents appealing for Israeli help at the Good Fence [Israeli aid station on the Israel-Lebanon border] this past month.

The ITIM correspondent reports that the records of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon indicate there has been an 80 percent increase in the number of Lebanese residents seeking medical treatment at the Good Fence in Metulla, Biranit, and Mizpe Pe'er. 1,640 people received medical treatment there, as compared to 970 in the previous month.

The number of Lebanese residents who entered Israel in order to work has risen from 8,400 to 11,700, and the number of visitors has risen from 3,000 to 4,300. During the past month, the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon supplied 355 tons of cement to 25 villages in southern Lebanon.

Increase in Shi'ite Violence Noted in Lebanon

TA150650 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Mikha'el Gerti report]

[Text] The expansion of Shi'ite terrorism in the Tyre region of southern Lebanon now encompasses larger sections of the population. This refers not only to extremist Khomeyniite groups, but actions carried out by the mainstream of the Shi'ite population, including the Amal organization.

Officers in the Tyre sector said yesterday that this was a question of guerilla warfare in which the attackers enjoy the population's support and cover. In many cases the people carrying out the attacks against the IDF find cover among the local population.

The increase in the Shi'ite terrorist attacks against IDF soldiers and the army of southern Lebanon has led to an increase in IDF activity in the sector. The soldiers stationed in the area have stepped up infantry and motorized patrols. Menahem Horowitz, the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent in the north, reports that the terrorists used a LAW missile as well as three RPG's to attack soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon yesterday.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Mauritanian Minister

LD141634 Algiers APS in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Algiers, 14 Aug (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, today received Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian minister and permanent secretary to the government, in the presence of Nourredine Harbi, a deputy minister in charge of cooperation.

Messaadia Sees Bendjedid Prior to Tunis Trip

LD141922 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The head of state today received Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Party Central Committee, before the latter's departure for Tunis as special envoy of the head of state to the head of the Tunisian state, Mr Habib Bourguiba.

LIBYA

Communique Issued on Federation With Morocco

LD141344 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A joint communique was issued both in Tripoli and Rabat on the working visit which the brother leader of the revolution paid to Morocco. Here is the text of the communique:

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, has paid a working visit to Morocco. He was welcomed at Oujda on Monday, 13 August, 1984 by King Hassan II of the Kingdom of Morocco. The visit has come about after the discussions which took place in the recent days through the exchange of letters and missions between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, and King Hassan II to review all the means which would strengthen the fraternal ties between the two countries and expand the fields of cooperation between them.

These talks between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and King Hassan II were followed up during the visit which he paid to the Moroccan Kingdom and ended with the agreement between them to conclude a treaty under which a federation that includes the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Moroccan Kingdom will be established.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and King Hassan II seek from the establishment of these federation the strengthening of the strong ties which bring their two countries together and also embark on an initiative which would be a basic mortar for the unity of the Arab Maghreb and consequently historic step toward the realization of the unity of the Arab nation. This would tend to ward off the dangers threatening the Arab nation and the Islamic world, and primarily Palestine and holy Jerusalem.

A treaty has been signed under which a federation is created. The treaty will become effective after approval by the people of the two countries in accordance with the measures that are in operation in each of the two countries. Issued in the town of Oujda on Monday, 13 August, 1984.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Maghreb Talks

LD141414 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1251 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, 14 Aug (KUNA) — The Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced here today that his country and Algeria have gone beyond the stage of dispute over the borders and have started talks on unity. He said that the Saharan problem, which is the subject of a dispute between Morocco and the Polisario, "is not simple enough to be solved by two rounds of talks between himself and the Moroccan monarch and the Algerian president."

In reply to a question by KUNA on his arrival at Tunis-Carthage International Airport on a surprise visit to Tunis, he said that the talks that he held with the Moroccan monarch, King Hassan II and the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, yesterday were unity talks aimed at building a greater Arab Maghreb.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Return, Success Reported

LD142145 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has ended his brief working visit to Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia and has now returned to the Jamahiriyah where he arrived this afternoon. The brother commander began his visits by meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco and other Moroccan leaders at Oujda yesterday, during which it was agreed to set up a federation of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Morocco and the treaty providing for this federation between the two countries was signed. But the treaty will not become effective until after its submission to and approval by the basic popular conferences in the Jamahiriyah and the holding of a plebiscite in the Moroccan Kingdom. The federation between the Jamahiriyah and Morocco aims at the consolidation of the strong ties and bonds between the two countries and the formation of a basic brick in the edifice of the unity of the Arab Maghreb and consequently the comprehensive Arab unity which would respond to the aspirations and hopes of our Arab people from the ocean to the gulf in the face of the dangers threatening their security and existence.

Upon learning of the presence of the brother commander in the Moroccan town of Oujda, the masses gathered to greet and welcome him and express their pleasure. On the same day, yesterday, the brother commander of the revolution left Oujda for Algiers where he met with Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid and other Algerian leaders. During the meeting, the brother commander of the revolution acquainted the Algerian president with the topics of agreement between Morocco and Libya. He noted that the basic aim of this agreement was to lay down the cornerstone for the unity of the Arab Maghreb in accordance with the provisions of the treaty as clearly stipulated.

Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid blessed this step toward unity and expressed Algeria's response to all moves to unite the Arab Maghreb and to realize the comprehensive unity of the Arab nation. Following his visit to Algeria, the brother commander of the revolution left for Tunisia in the afternoon of the same day. He met with the Tunisian leaders who bestowed their blessings on the Libyan-Moroccan step along the road to the unity of the Arab Maghreb and that of our glorious Arab nation.

The visits by the brother commander of the revolution to Morocco [?showed] pan-Arab unity action shouldered by the Great 1 September Revolution to bring about the unity of the Arab Maghreb, to start working for Arab unity in view of the threatening dangers, and to pool all the capabilities of the Arabs in the service of the Arab nation and its strategic fateful causes to save it from danger, and thereby to settle the conflict with the Zionist enemy and foil the plots and designs of imperialism against its very existence and destiny.

SUDAN

Numayri Salutes People's Armed Forces

JN141553 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Aug (SUNA) — Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic, defense minister, and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has emphasized that the Armed Forces will continue to follow in the footsteps of past generations, determined to build a powerful Army qualified to defend the homeland and assume its responsibilities toward construction and development. In a speech over the news media today on the Army's anniversary, the president stressed that the march will continue along the steps of those who laid down the bases of sovereignty, unity and cohesion through their determination to [word indistinct] national pride and sovereignty.

He indicated that on this day 30 years ago the People's Armed Forces wielded power along the road of justice and [words indistinct]. He added that the nationalist military men's assumption of the Army command was the shield of independence and first pillar of liberation.

Numayri indicated the meaning and significance of Army Day and praised the efforts of those who sided with the homeland and assumed the task of defending both the homeland and the gains of the masses. Thus, he said, they confirmed our Armed Forces' continued support for their homeland. They continued to the a radiant [word indistinct] that gives freedom its brilliance and independence its glow.

In his speech the president reviewed the long history of the Armed Forces' struggle and efforts which did not stop at the borders of the homeland for the sake of the cause of freedom, indicating that these forces fought for freedom in the plains of Mexico [as received], the Dardanelles, the Ethiopian heights, the savannas of Chad, the Congolese forests, the Western Sahara, Palestine, and elsewhere when their blood mixed with the blood of the oppressed peoples there.

Field Marshal Numayri touched on the struggle of the Armed Forces, which use truth as their base while fighting Zionism — the disease of time. He said that our valiant soldiers were in the same trench with their brothers, the protectors of Arabism. They remained in that trench until they defeated the Zionist enemy and purged Sinai and the waters of the canal from its evils and sins, and until they achieved the victory of 10 Ramadan. The president pointed out that the Armed Forces are waiting for dawn to purge Arab territories from the evil of Zionism.

He excellency dealt with military achievements, asserting that the role of the Armed Forces began since soldiers entered military service and continued with the same momentum until they stood at the side of the people in May. He pointed to the confrontation of communist sedition, the conspiracies by mercenaries, and the rancor of Libya's colonel. The president also pointed out the strong and solid confrontation by the People's Armed Forces of plots aimed at dividing Sudan's unity and their continued battle to support and consolidate national unity.

Field Marshal Numayri also touched on the Armed Forces' role in the country's current Islamic course. The Armed Forces became the defender of the homeland [word indistinct] for the sake of truth and justice. The president clarified that a new law has been issued for the Armed Forces — a law which confirms their new role in defending the true religion and in maintaining the homeland's soil and unity of its sons.

His excellency reiterated determination to develop the Armed Forces despite the conspiracies concocted against the homeland. He said that our efforts to promote and develop our Army are true. [words indistinct] by intensifying the training and placing our complete confidence in our men and their efficiency.

Field Marshal Numayri greeted the men who gave the homeland their souls and bravery. He said that we all will always remember these men with a spirit of commitment, realizing that amid any danger these men are the arrow and shield, while in peacetime they are the arms which build and construct in the homeland.

Field Marshal Numayri concluded his speech by reiterating the pledge to defend justice, Islam, and the people, leading the ranks and keeping the banner high.

SSU Committee Message on Armed Forces Day

JN141455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Aug (SUNA) — The SSU Regular Forces Committee today issued a statement on the People's Armed Forces' anniversary. It saluted the anniversary and affirmed the forces' insistence on confronting the remnants of renegades and traitors who deviated from national unanimity in southern Sudan after the Sudanese revolution had achieved reassurance, love, peace, and national unity throughout the country.

The committee congratulated the comrades in arms on their anniversary and expressed concern over the principles and unity in defense of Sudan, the Sudanese people, and their revolution.

Analysis of Ministerial Delegation's Tour

EA142037 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Mr 'Ali Muhammad Shammu, minister of culture and information, has said that delegations will soon set out to explain Sudan's recent orientation. He described the recent ministerial visit to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries as successful and said that many of the questions raised by the brothers there had been answered. Ladies and gentlemen, here now is a news analysis on the subject. It was written by our colleague Hamid Dirar Hamid:

The importance of such visits lies in confronting the hostile campaigns for a number of reasons and factors, of which we mention the following:

1. To put an end to all misrepresentations and fabrications about our national issues and affairs relevant to our relations with brothers and friends which affect our national interests, and particularly in view of the escalation of the campaigns conceived by organizations having access to high technology, these bring principally the news media dominating communications with the worlds masses. In a previous comment we summarized these forces as falling into three categories — world Zionism, international communism, and Anglo-Saxon capitalism.

2. The information instruments and tools conducting these campaigns, albeit technologically advanced, engage in different approaches, beginning with the sowing of doubt and distortion and then progressing toward psychological war, ideological blockade and arousal of emotions — all this for the sake of a specific framework that they strive to establish in the end.

3. The principal aim of the media campaign is to strike down Sudan's burgeoning legislative revolution before it can make any palpable progress. At the same time they want to open a rift between the leadership and the masses, to isolate Sudan from Arab public opinion and create doubt on the Islamic and Arab regimes over the sincerity of the Sudanese orientation.

4. These campaigns are complementary to the ideological blockade being set up against Sudan. They ignore the overall meaning of the Islamic orientation in Sudan, claiming that what is actually happening in Sudan is no more than the application of punitive injunctions. This is an attempt to arouse the emotions on a worldwide scale [words indistinct].

5. The ultimate aim of such campaigns is not confined to the existing regime in Sudan but extends to waging war against Islam as a religion.

6. The moves by the Sudanese media are intended to confront the campaigns in a true confrontation and [word indistinct] of all considerations. They have achieved palpable success.

If the hostile campaigns persist in adhering to their destructive course, we should not worry, nor should we worry about the resources at their disposal or the advancement and the dominance of the media, because what we have is better than they have; namely adherence to what is right, upholding principles and struggling to raise high the banner proclaiming that there is no God but God.

AFP: 40 Soldiers Reportedly Desert to Opposition

NC141930 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] London, Aug 14 (AFP) — Forty Sudanese soldiers have deserted to the rebel People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), a spokesman for that organisation said here today. The soldiers, commanded by an Air Force captain, Bulabek Deng, went over with their arms and equipment Monday in southern Sudan, the spokesman said.

The SPLM leader claims to have 6,000 men under his command, supported by the local population in the south. The SPLM accuses Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri of going back on accords granting the south autonomy.

Briefs

Public Grievance Office — Khartoum, Aug 14 (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Numayri today decreed the establishment of a new state organ designed to review and redress public grievances and the formation of its offices. The decree, which defined the new organs powers and functions, says the organ would (?look into grievances) raised to the president of the republic dealing with political, economic or administrative malpractices contravening declared policies. The organ is affiliated to the Presidency of the Republic directly. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1650 GMT 14 Aug 84 EA]

TUNISIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Briefs Officials on Talks, Departs

LD141707 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Summary] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Tunis today following his visit to Morocco and Algeria. "From the airport the guest went to the presidency in Carthage accompanied by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Ahmed Reda Guedira, the adviser of HM King Hassan II, also arrived on the same aircraft."

Immediately upon the arrival of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tunis, a working session was held at the presidency in Carthage under the chairmanship of the leader of the Libyan revolution and Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of the interior.

"On the Tunisian side the following were present: Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi; Defense Minister Slahed-dine Baly; Minister for Civil Service and Administrative Reform el-Mezri Chekir; Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi;" and others.

"On the Libyan side it was attended by Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee; Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, secretary of the General People's Committee for

Petroleum; and Muhammad al-Qasim Sharlala, secretary of the General People's Committee for Treasury."

The adviser of His Majesty King Hassan II also attended the talks. "These talks continued for about 2 hours, after which Mohamed Mzali gave a luncheon in honor of the Libyan guest and those present. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Tunis at 1445 this afternoon returning to Tripoli."

At Tunis-Carthage Airport he was seen off by Mzali and others. Ahmed Reda Guedira, the adviser of His Majesty King Hassan II left Tunis this afternoon returning to his country.

French Finance Minister Departs After Visit

LD142226 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Pierre Beregovoy, French Minister of economy, finance, and budget, left Tunisia this evening after a working visit lasting several days, during which he was received by President Habib Bourguiba and had talks with Rachid Sfar, minister of national economy, and Salah Mbarka, minister of finance. In a statement to TAP the French minister said that the talks dealt with Tunisian-French economic relations and also the possibilities for industrial and commercial cooperation.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Official Claims Government Uses Nerve Gas

LD141905 Kuwait KUNA in English 1803 GMT 14 Aug 84

[By Imad Ajami]

[Text] Beirut, Aug 14 (KUNA) — About 2000 Eritreans living in the countryside town of Ghour al Hijab have died from nerve gas used by Ethiopian forces against unarmed Eritrean civilians, a leading Eritrean official told KUNA Tuesday. 'Uthman Salih Sabi, who was due to arrive in Kuwait today at the head of a delegation representing three Eritrean factions which recently formed a military and political alliance, said the nerve gas canisters were dropped by Ethiopian jets which raided the town recently.

Sabi said meanwhile that Ethiopian forces have ordered all Eritreans living in the areas under control of Eritrean commandos to evacuate their towns before Aug 31 or face the threat of extensive and large-scale Ethiopian air raids. He said the Ethiopian ultimatum came after the recent visit to Ethiopia by the Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Marshal Petrov who mapped out with Ethiopian officials the promised offensive against Eritrean commandos. Marshal Petrov, Sabi said, met among others with the commander of Ethiopian forces in Eritrea.

Sabi called on the international community to stop the announced Ethiopian onslaught against Eritrean civilians.

In addition to Sabi, who heads the Popular Liberation Front, the delegation groups chief of the Revolutionary Congress [Council], 'Abdallah Idriss, and leader of the Revolutionary Committee, 'Abd al-Qadir Ghilani. The delegation has already been to the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq in the context of an Arab tour and in Kuwait they will hold talks with officials on latest developments on the Eritrean scene and the Horn of Africa.

Tigre Rebels Claim 90 Government Soldiers Killed

EA111839 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigre Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Summary] In an hour's attack on 6 August at [name indistinct] in southern Tigrai, Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] forces killed and wounded 70 Ethiopian soldiers and captured 32. They also captured 52 medium and light weapons, 43 pistols, 46 hand grenades, one pack radio, and other equipment. The TPLF forces also attacked a reinforcement force moving from Chercher on 7 August, killing or wounding 20 soldiers.

SOMALIA

Ministers Comment on Trips to Saudi Arabia, U.S.

EA141132 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre and Minister to the Presidency Dr Abdullahi Ahmad Addu returned to Mogadishu last night.

The foreign minister, who was among the delegation led by President Mohamed Said Barre, which is visiting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, said in a SONNA [Somali National News Agency] interview at the airport that the talks between the Somali delegation and the Saudi Arabian Government were successful and ended in complete understanding.

The minister to the presidency, who returned from a working visit in the United States, told a SONNA reporter that during his visit he held talks on promoting existing cooperation and collaboration between Somalia and the United States with U.S. leaders.

TANZANIA

Dar es Salaam Reports Cooperation Accord With Bulgaria

EA142211 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Tanzania and Bulgaria have agreed on areas of cooperation, including geology, mining, and fisheries. A joint communique issued in Dar es Salaam said that during the joint cooperation commission meeting held in Bulgaria recently, the two countries also signed a barter trade agreement for 1985. The statement said the joint commission also discussed the consolidation of cooperation in science and technology, adding that Bulgaria has pledged to train Tanzanians in various spheres.

The Tanzanian delegation to the meeting, headed by Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, minister of state in the president's office in charge of international relations, arrived home today.

CAMEROON

Biya-Habre Talks To Center on Trade, Transportation

AB141845 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] President Hissein Habre of Chad is now attending a luncheon at the Unity Palace. The Chadian head of state arrived this morning in Yaounde for a friendly and working visit to Cameroon. Immediately after his arrival, President Hissein Habre and Paul Biya, his Cameroonian counterpart, held their first round of private talks. A second round of talks, followed by a joint communique, is scheduled to take place this afternoon.

Judging from the composition of the two delegations, it can be said that the problems of infrastructure and development will dominate the discussions. The problems of infrastructure and development have always constituted the salient points of talks between Chad and Cameroon. There is nothing surprising about this because Chad, as it is well known, is a landlocked country. It is a landlocked country that depends on its neighbors for the sale of its products and importation of essential commodities. The Douala harbor in Cameroon and the Lagos port in Nigeria are therefore the principal seaports that offer sea transport services to Chad. But for some months now Nigeria has decided to close its border with Chad. Food aid cannot be transported any longer to Chad and there is a scarcity of fuel in Ndjamena. In a nutshell, the closure of the border has virtually brought the Chadian economy to a near standstill. Thank God, the Cameroonian border still remains open. There is no doubt that during the discussions between the two delegations the projects examined last September at the 16th Joint Chad-Cameroon Commission meeting will be reviewed. Prominent among these projects are the Loun-Ngaoundere-Moundou line, which is an extension of the Trans-Cameroonian Railway toward Chad, the bridge on the Chari River, the water development project on the Logone River, and transport problems in general. Since the outbreak of the second Chadian war, Camair [Cameroonian Airlines] aircraft have stopped their flights to Ndjamena. Certainly this issue will come up for discussion. Concerning water development, the Lake Chad question might also be raised. Ndjamena has accused its neighbors, among them Cameroon, of unfairly exploiting the lake.

Joint Communique Issued

AB142154 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Final Communique" issued in Yaounde at the end of Chadian President Hissein Habre's visit to Cameroon on 14 August 1984 — recorded]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad, paid a working and friendly visit to the Republic of Cameroon on 14 and 15 August 1984. The two heads of state held two important face-to-face talks during which they reviewed recent developments in the internal situation in their two countries, bilateral cooperation, and the situation in Africa and in the world. Concerning the situation in Chad in particular, the Cameroonian president lauded the efforts made by his brother and friend, the president of the Republic of Chad, to promote national reconciliation and unity in Chad in order to achieve the country's reconstruction and development.

He assured him of the firm and constant support of the government and the entire people of Cameroon for the interest of peace, stability, and security in Africa in general and Central Africa in particular. He expressed his readiness to contribute to all the efforts that could be made on the bilateral, subregional, or African plane, in order to safeguard the independence, the national integrity, the stability, and peace in Chad.

On the international plane, the two heads of state deplored the proliferation of hotbeds in the world, the arms race, and the persistence of the international economic crisis which leads to national selfishness and jeopardizes the advent of a more just international order. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations as well as to the principles of nonalignement in order to safeguard international peace, the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all states. They expressed the desire to intensify mutually beneficial exchanges between the North and the South, within the framework of global negotiations envisaged by the United Nations.

On the African plane, the two parties expressed their deep concern in the face of persistent conflicts or conflicts that are being generated in Africa and which dangerously jeopardize unity and development as well as the total liberation of the continent. They reafirmed their commitment to the Charter of the OAU, a privileged platform for exchange of views and for inter-African dialogue, and also a forum where the African personality can be better affirmed.

To this end, they expressed the wish that a solution be found to the Western Sahara problem within the framework of the implementation of the provisions of Resolution 104 of the 19th OAU summit. They also renewed their total commitment to the principles of national independence, defense of territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, peaceful settlement of conflicts, and international cooperation. They reaffirmed their support to SWAPO in its struggle for Namibia's liberation and their determination to embark upon the total liquidation of apartheid, oppression, and the aggressions perpetrated by the racist white minorities in Azania [South Africa] and the independent states of the region.

The two delegations held a series of talks on the evaluation of the decisions of the 16th session of the Chad-Cameroon Joint Commission in Garoua from 26 through 28 September 1983. They took the necessary measures to accelerate and bolster exchanges between the two countries.

To this end, concerning the Logone River basin development, the two sides agreed to accelerate measures aimed at reactivating the Logone [River Basin Development Authority's] autonomous status. Within the framework of the fight against rinderpest, the two countries agreed to harmonize their vaccination programs

and to set up a system to exchange information. In the field of trade exchanges, measures were taken to ensure the short-term implementation of the list of exchangeable products, the rationalization, the marketing and the transit of Chadian cattle through Cameroon. They also agreed to study the practical modalities on the importation of fuel as well as the (?conditions) for Chadian traders to have access to Cameroonian industries.

Concerning the general banking guarantee, the two sides agreed on the system of guarantee through forwarding agents. In view of the unavoidable technical conditions, the two sides agreed to immediately summon a commission of experts of the two airlines — Air Chad and Cameroon Airlines — in order to determine ways to implement the air agreement signed between the two countries. The convening of this meeting will be at the initiative of Chad. Concerning the implementation of communications infrastructures between the two countries, the two sides agreed to pool their efforts to ensure rapidly the necessary funds for the construction of the Djidiba-Moundou road and the bridge on the Chari River. Within the framework of urgent measures, it was agreed that a suspension bridge be built on the Logone River. The Cameroonian Government is prepared to take part in this construction. To this end, the two heads of state signed a protocol agreement.

The president of the Republic of Chad expressed satisfaction with the outcome of talks he held with his brother and friend President Paul Biya and which were held in a cordial atmosphere of understanding. The Chadian head of state expressed his thanks to his brother and friend, the Cameroonian head of state, for the fraternal welcome and for the attention given him during his visit.

Issued in Yaounde on 14 August 1984

[Signed] Hissein Habre, President of the Republic of Chad; Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon

BURKINA

Cuban Medical Doctor Visits for Consultations

AB142058 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Press Communique" issued by the Ministry of Public Health]

[Excerpt] Within the framework of the new friendly relations Burkina Faso has been having with other countries since 4 August 1983 and which have resulted in concrete acts, the Ministry of Public Health wishes to inform the militant people of Ouagadougou that, once again, they could benefit from the medical services of an internationally reknown doctor and professor. This professor, who is a Cuban national, will stay for a week in our capital for consultations starting today, Tuesday, 14 August 1984, at Yalgado-Ouedraogo Hospital.

To contact him, please apply to the management of the hospital. The Ministry of Health takes this opportunity to express its sincere thanks to the charge d'affaires of the democratic people's Republic of Cuba, who organized this visit, which not only will help relieve the Burkinabe people of some ills, but will also enable our national medical practitioners to compare their skills with those of foreign colleagues.

GHANA

Economic Delegation Leaves for Visit to USSR

AB142020 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A four-man Ghana delegation has flown to Moscow for a review of the economic cooperation agreement between Ghana and the Soviet Union. Other agreements between the two countries since the launching of the 31 December revolution will also be taken care of. The leader of the team is Captain Kojo Tsikata, special adviser to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC].

Speaking to newsmen before the team left today, he said the visit would also strengthen the already cordial relations between the two countries. Other members of the delegation are Dr Kwesi Botchway, secretary for finance and economic planning; Major Claridge Kwashiga, chief operations officer at the PNDC headquarters; and Mr Obodai Sai of the state committee for economic relations. At the airport to see them off was the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The delegation will be away for 1 week.

GUINEA

Students To Be Drafted for Military Training

AB142141 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of higher education and scientific research informs students graduating from the University of Guinea as well as from foreign universities that as of this year, a 12-month compulsory military service has been introduced. Consequently, they will be drafted for training at the end of the current holidays at a date to be specified later. They therefore have to get ready to join without delay the various military camps to which they will be posted.

IVORY COAST

Number of French Personnel To Be Halved

AB141340 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The number of French technical assistance personnel in our country will be reduced by half next year. Their number, which has been about 4,000 during the past 3 years, will be only 2,000 next year. This reduction is due to two main reasons, one political and the other financial.

Concerning the political reason, it has been explained that the departure of the French technical assistance personnel is due to the arrival on the labor market of young Ivorian cadres capable of replacing them. The financial reason is due mainly to the increasing cost to Ivory Coast represented by the system of sharing the technical assistance expenditures. These expenditures are now shared in the proportion of 80 percent for Ivory Coast and 20 percent for France.

LIBERIA

Cabinet Chairman Dismisses 'Faked Coup' Rumors

AB141915 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of state for presidential affairs and chairman of the Cabinet has dismissed the rumors on a faked coup. According to an executive mansion press release, the disclosure follows a 3-hour meeting today with the speaker of the Interim National Assembly, the chief of staff, the ministers of defense and national security, and members of the dissolved People's Redemption Council at the Capitol Building. Commenting further on the purpose of the meeting, Dr [J.B.] Blamo said it was also intended to discuss the contents of the leaflets circulating around about a faked coup. Dr Blamo described the rumors as false and malicious with the intent to create fear in the Liberian people. He, however, assured the former council members and the public that everything was under control and that there is no need for fear.

MALI

Statement on Border Meeting With Mauritania

AB132240 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 13 Aug 84

["Press communique" issued in Bamako on 13 August 1984 following deliberations between Malian and Mauritanian officials on common border issues — read by Sass Ould Guig, the Mauritanian ambassador to Mali]

[Summary] "At the invitation of His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Abderhamane Maiga, the Malian minister of interior, His Excellency Colonel ('Ali Buba el-Hassan), member of the Military Committee for National Salvation, minister of interior of the sister Republic of Mauritania [name and titles as heard], heading an important delegation, paid a working visit to Mali from 9 to 13 August 1984. This friendly and working visit falls within the framework of periodic discussions between Mauritanian and Malian officials" in conformity with the aspirations their two peoples.

During their discussion, "the two delegations largely discussed issues related to bilateral cooperation" at the level of the central administration as well as at the level of the peoples living along their borders.

"The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the fraternal and cordial atmosphere that prevailed throughout their deliberations." They also expressed their happiness about the frankness with which they discussed their border problems aimed at encouraging the coexistence of the Malian and Mauritanian peoples who have been bound by geographic, historic, and cultural links for a long time. "It is within this framework that the two sides, which are conscious of their respective responsibilities, have decided to do everything possible to further strengthen and consolidate the historical links that have deeply existed between the peoples of Mauritania and Mali. During his visit, His Excellency Col (Buba el-Hassan) and his delegation visited places of interest in Mopti, Djene, and Segou. During these visits, the Mauritanian delegation carefully noted the efforts of the party and the Government of Mali to improve the living conditions of the people."

Issued in Bamako on 13 August 1984.

Signed for the Malian side by Lt Col Abderhamane Maiga, the minister of interior, and for Mauritania by Col (Buba el-Hassan), the Mauritanian minister of interior.

NIGERIA

Buhari: Decrees Not Meant To Regiment Society

AB141335 Lagos NAN in English 1320 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Port Harcourt, Aug 14 (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, yesterday in Port Harcourt said that the decrees so far promulgated by the Federal Military Government were not meant to regiment the Nigerian society. Rather, he said, they were meant to tackle the social maladies inherited by the military administration, which it had to grapple with since it came to power.

Maj Gen Buhari, on a three-day visit to Rivers, urged Nigerians to "develop a positive attitude to the decrees so as to ensure that they serve the purpose for which they were promulgated." "This is the only nation we can call our own", he added. "We cannot afford to allow anti-social elements such as armed robbers, saboteurs and arsonists to destroy it," he stated.

Maj Gen Buhari assured the people that the petrochemical and liquefied gas industries were still a priority of the present administration in spite of their cost estimated at about 4 billion naira. He also said that the refinery at Alesa Eleme would be expanded while a second refinery, with a capacity of 150,000 barrels per day, would be built. According to the head of state, the second phase of the petrochemical project is on the drawing board and will be sited near Port Harcourt. He said that the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] would establish a petroleum research centre in the state to provide the necessary scientific and technical back-up to petroleum exploration, production, processing and transportation activities in the country.

After reviewing the activities of the Federal Government in the past seven months, Maj Gen Buhari said that having got rid of unproductive and corrupt elements in the public service and society at large, the country now deserved a good government. He said that the Federal Government was determined to give the nation a purposeful sense of direction and promised to give appropriate attention to the request by the state government to improve federal roads leading to industrial areas in the state.

Lagos Praises Country's New Security Policy

AB141220 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Commentary by Frank Egbuna]

[Text] Nigeria has always been very liberal in her immigration policy. Unfortunately, this policy has been grossly abused in recent years. The adoption by Nigeria of the ECOWAS protocol on the free movement of citizens of member states saw the influx of millions of illegal aliens into the country. At that material time, the ravaging drought in the Sahelian countries as well as the fratricidal war in the neighboring Chad added new dimensions to the population growth of Nigeria, thereby raising serious security questions. This liberal immigration policy and the economic boom of the past years also induced further infiltration of illegal immigrants through the extensive but inadequately policed borders. The consequences of unrestrained immigration of illegal aliens, most of whom had no skills to sell, depressed the economy of Nigeria disastrously. Most of these aliens roamed the streets begging for alms whilst other vagrants resorted to illegal social activities. Teenage girls among them, when not collaborating with men of the underworld, resorted to immoral living.

The growing rate of social disorder and depression caused by unrestrained influx of these aliens compelled the then civilian government to order out all immigrants who had no resident or work permits. This followed the climax of the religious riots caused by one Mohamed Marua, alias Maitatsine — a non-Nigerian — in which many lives were lost in Kano in 1980. The expulsion of the illegal immigrants seemed to have a short-term effect as many of the expelled aliens, especially those of the ECOWAS states and war-torn Chad, found their way back into the country. As a result of this, Nigeria witnessed increases in crime wave and other antisocial activitives.

This development called for a new national security policy in the country and it is noteworthy, in this direction, that the Ministry of Internal Affairs braced up to deal with the situation. To contain similar assaults on the nation, its morale and reputation, the Nigerian Government embarked on a new national border and internal security policy and this involved both the federal and state governments. This new policy was timely in view of the military government's concern for the maintenance of law and order in the country. The policy is aimed principally at controlling the influx of the illegal aliens who posed a serious threat to national security. The measure also helped to combat smuggling of essential commodities out of the country in the face of the dire needs of the Nigerian people. It is also designed to check the activities of good-time smugglers who bring in manufactured goods without paying duties, thus defrauding the government of the much-needed capital to rejuvenate the economy. Smuggling, which went on unabated due to ineffective security checks occasioned by the vastness of Nigeria's international boundaries, had its adverse effect on the home industries which are fast losing their protective rights and consequently a drop in their gross sales and profits.

At this point in time when the military government has shown the resolve to cleanse the society of social vices, the directive of the Internal Affairs Ministry to immigration and security officers to ensure the sanctity of our borders couldn't have come at a more opportune time. For one thing, Nigeria detractors at home and abroad are leaving nothing to chances to see that the new government stumbles in its [word indistinct]. This is the more reason why the government is tightening its security measures to ensure that Nigerian fugitives, whose sins against their native land have banished them to foreign lands, will never have the opportunity to prosecute their promised jihad nor the chance to use religious and other fanatics, like the notorious Maitatsine group, to undermine the security and economic stability of Nigeria.

Cameroon To Establish Direct Telecommunications Links

AB142047 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Nigeria is to establish direct telecommunications links with Cameroon. This was made known in Lagos today by the minister of communications, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Abdullahi, when he received the Cameroonian ambassador in Nigeria, Yerima Mohaman Lamine, in his office. He said that telecommunications link will be established in 1986 when the country's earth stations and other telecommunications facilities will have been upgraded. The minister stated that earlier attempts in this direction had failed in the past because of the low (?number of calls) between the two countries. He also disclosed that plans were underway to link Niger Republic by mixed microwave links through Sokoto. Today's courtesy call by the Cameroonian ambassador was used by the diplomat to renew discussions on the reactivation of direct telecommunications link between Nigeria and Cameroon. It was also a followup to a joint meeting held in July 1982 between telecommunications experts from the two countries.

OBSERVER Welcomes Recent Cooperation With DPRK

AB141055 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* examines how far Nigeria has operated the principles of nonalignment. In analyzing the country's foreign policy objectives, the paper believes that Nigeria has excessively been dependent on the Western countries. The paper equally points out that the Western nations are more concerned with their economic interests in the developing countries. It is with this background that the paper gladly welcomes the recent cooperation agreement between North Korea and Nigeria in some agricultural projects and the latest developments with some Eastern countries.

SENEGAL

France's Penne Comments on Visit, Departs

AB142051 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, left Dakar this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to Senegal. During the visit he conveyed a message of friendship from the French head of state to President Abdou Diouf. Following the visit, during which he held talks with Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister of plan and cooperation; Jean Collin, minister of state, secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic; and Mamadou Toure, minister of economy and finance, Guy Penne told our reporter Mamadou Fall what the talks dealt with.

[Begin recording] [Penne] I cannot say right now that there are immediate results since our talks covered quite a wide range of issues including both economic and political matters. On the economic scene, you know that the world is facing a crisis, which is only a phase. The African Continent is harder hit than Europe even though we in Europe are going through quite a difficult period. In the field of cooperation we tried to update our policy on education. In fact, this concerned a number of specific cases, which I examined with the minister of plan and cooperation. I also held talks with the minister of state and secretary general of the Presidency, as well as the minister of economy and finance, and Moustapha Niasse. I also had talks with President Abdou Diouf with whom I examined the current problems facing Africa and the world. We particularly examined the problems of the

OAU and the next summit which will be held at a time marked by the conflicts affecting the organization, that is notably the situation in Western Sahara, the tension in [words indistinct]. We also examined the situation in Chad.

[Fall] In view of your talks with President Diouf, and the talk you had earlier with [Mauritanian] President Khouna Ould Haydala, could you foresee a solution to the Saharan problem?

[Penne] Well, you see, everyone is concerned over the situation, and we are also attentive to the meeting scheduled to be held at Oujda [Morocco] and which was eventually attended by Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and the King of Morocco. [end recording]

Guy Penne also met Moustapha Niasse, the minister of state for foreign affairs.

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: Iranian Influence Increasing in Country

AB132121 Paris AFP in English 1741 GMT 13 Aug 84

[By Patrick Van Roekeghem]

[Text] Freetown, Sierra Leone, Aug 13 (AFP) — Iran has sweetened Sierra Leone's poverty with cash, but in return imposed the veil for women and banned drink at a top hotel during a recent conference here.

Iran's influence in this bankrupt West African state has been growing steadily over the past few months, alarming some Sierra Leoneans anxious to retain their country's traditional religious tolerance, with its mix of Muslims and Christians.

Last year Teheran named its first ambassador here and a trade agreement was signed between the two countries. Talks are going on in Freetown to renew the agreement, under whose terms Iran agreed to supply Sierra Leone with 350,000 tonnes of crude oil cheaply. The West African state only uses 250,000 tonnes of crude a year and could therefore sell the surplus at a profit. Sierra Leone badly needs the foreign exchange such sales could bring in. The national currency, the leone, is in poor shape and the country's chief exports, diamonds, coffee and cocoa, are smuggled out to countries with stronger currencies.

It was against this background that the three week-long Islamic conference on the pilgrimage to Mecca was organized by a Leonean committee last month, reportedly with strong financial backing from Iran. Delegates from Iran, Lebanon and several African countries took part in the conference, held in a large Freetown hotel where alcohol was banned and female staff had to wear the veil. Slogans attacking Israel, Iraq, Egypt and the United States could be spotted on walls nearby and the conference heard numerous tributes to Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his regime.

Lebanese-born Shaykh Husayn Shihadih, described by the Freetown press as leader of Sierra Leone's Shi'ite Muslim community and as the Ayatollah's representative in West Africa, praised him for propagating Islam in the world and for being the first to come to the African's aid. Other speakers criticized the Saudi authorities for allegedly setting up obstacles for pilgrims travelling to Mecca. Witnesses said the conference soon went beyond its original terms of reference, turning to broader religious themes.

The privately-owned press here has been giving an increasing amount of space to the activities of the Iranian Embassy and to the newly-formed Sierra Leone-Iran Friendship Society. Major coverage was also given to a press conference held recently by the Iranian Embassy about the Iran-Iraq war and the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Iraqis. However, Leonean leaders have been anxious to stress religious freedom and to warn of the dangers of mixing religion and politics.

Shortly after the pilgrimage conference, Second Vice-President Francis Minah said Sierra Leone would continue to observe a policy of nonalignement in religious affairs. First Vice-President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma told reporters after attending a similar conference on the pilgrimage last year that Sierra Leone was a secular state and could not tolerate religious dissent among its people.

At this year's conference, only a special parliamentary aide represented the government, anxious to disassociate itself from reports that Sierra Leone was becoming a bastion of Muslim fundamentalism. Reliable sources here say that while the country is glad of Iranian assistance, it does not want to alienate other Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, which also provide aid. At least half of Sierra Leone's four million inhabitants are Sunni Muslims, closer to Saudi Arabia, whereas the Shi'ite community of around 20,000 people is almost exclusively of Lebanese origin.

Manager of FOR THE PEOPLE Paper Detained

AB131716 Paris AFP in French 1826 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Freetown, 13 Aug (AFP) — The manager of a Sierra Leonean paper was arrested last Saturday as he was going to an international conference organized by the World Journalists Federation (close to the communists) in Pyongyang (DPRK), it was learned from a well-informed source.

Paul Mohamed Kamara, aged 27, and manager of the bi-weekly *FOR THE PEOPLE* paper, was arrested at the Guinean border, at Pamelap border post, some 180 km north of Freetown, as he was scheduled to catch a plane in the Guinean capital, Conakry, with Franklin Bunting-Davies, the manager of another bi-weekly paper, *NEW SHAFT*.

The North Korean diplomats who were accompanying the two men tried unsuccessfully to secure his release. Only Mr Bunting-Davies was allowed to cross into Guinea, the same source reported. The source also says that when Mr Kamara arrived in the office of the Criminal Investigation Department in Freetown, he was told that head of state Siaka Stevens wanted to speak to him personally. Mr Kamara, whose paper went into operation last December, was transferred to the Freetown Central Prison, the source added.

ANGOLA

229 UNITA Members Killed by FAPLA 27-28 Jul

MB141312 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A total of 229 UNITA bandits were put out of action by the Angolan Armed Forces in the provinces of Moxico, Huambo, Huila, and Bie between 27 and 28 July this year. According to a military source, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola annihilated 50 bandits on 27 July, and on the following day they killed 80 UNITA members in Moxico Province.

In Huambo Province, it is reported that during the same period the Armed Forces shot and killed 88 traitors, and in the provinces of Huila and Bie military operations by our forces claimed the lives of a total of 11 bandits.

During all these operations, military sources add, large quantities of military equipment and other material were seized by our forces.

Opposition Figure Reportedly Supports Luanda

NC141351 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, Aug 14 (AFP) — Johnny Eduardo Pinnock [spelling as received], once an influential member of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and prime minister of the transitional government before independence in 1975, has gone over to the Luanda government, according to the main opposition movement UNITA.

In a statement received here today, UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said two other members of the front were in the Angolan capital.

uf blank,1 The statement also claimed that 172 Angolan soldiers and 22 Cuban troops had been killed in various UNITA operations. It did not say when the operations took place.

Roberto Says FNLA Operates in 6 Provinces

MB150621 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The leader of the Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA] movement in Angola, Mr Holden Roberto, has claimed that his organization is conducting operations against government forces in six provinces.

Mr Roberto said in an interview with the BBC that although the FNLA was not in control of any of these six provinces in northern Angola, its forces were entrenched, and were successfully hampering communications between Angolan army units. He claimed to have between 7,000 and 10,000 people fighting under him but admitted that they were poorly armed.

ANGOP Blames RSA, U.S. for Mining Harbor

MB102020 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Aug 84

[ANGOP commentary: "International Piracy"]

[Text] The influential British newspaper *THE OBSERVER* revealed in clear terms last Sunday that the terrorists who recently mined two ships anchored in Luanda harbor were carrying out orders from South Africa and the United States. *THE OBSERVER*, which cannot be suspected of campaigning in favor of the People's Republic of Angola, pointed out what was already known and had been documented long ago.

However, the merit of the old news is that there is no argument left for those who are insisting on presenting, counter to every evidence, the band of traitors and their lackeys as model patriots dissociated from the major centers of imperialist decision.

In its struggle against interests hostile to it U.S. imperialism carries out on various fronts what the Pentagon strategists call the permanent war. In the case of Angola, the aggression is being mounted in the military, diplomatic, and economic fields. Imperialism is now resorting to tactics it believes offer the best chances of success. The philosophy of Pretoria and Washington is aimed against Angolan production to create socioeconomic problems of such a magnitude that it would force the country to be up to its neck in problems, and then establish talks with the bandits. The next step would be the establishment of the constitution of a so-called government of national unity. In this way Angola would then be tamed.

The mining of two ships in Luanda harbor is an extremely grave act. It is part of the criminal blockade of an independent country. This new criminal action confirms that the international reactionaries, which it has been proven are led by the United States, have never ceased their intervention in Angola. In fact, one could assume that they will not cease intervening until they eliminate the Angolan revolution. However, the degree and the nature of this continued interference throughout the years has changed according to various factors, including the composition of different U.S. administrations and the international situation.

Currently, imperialism is practicing maneuvers which it considers to be workable during the U.S. election year. Until November, when the U.S. elections take place, South Africa will put aside plans for new direct military intervention. However, because of this the CIA and BOSS have received a green light to intensify all forms of direct aggression against Angola. Accordingly, the armed bandits have been instructed to aim at economic targets. Facts and words prove that terrorism is the last resort of Pretoria and Washington, in the face of the failure of their lackeys.

The mines which damaged the two ships in Luanda Harbor were detonated by remote control through channels which pass through Pretoria and terminate in Washington. The fulfillment of imperialist objectives in Angola is carried out by individuals who disown their people and their fatherland and work in the service of the most inhuman regimes in the world. That is why the fight against armed gangsters is not only a legitimate one but

it constitutes the only response which any country can make, regardless of the nature of its political regime. To think otherwise would be a most dangerous mistake.

Imperialism is pressuring the governments of the People's Republic of Angola to hold talks with the bandits. Of course the Angolan people have been holding this dialogue since their independence, but with a difference: this dialogue is being held by our people with weapons in hand. This is the only language which the lackeys of imperialism can understand.

The mining of two ships, which directly involves South Africa and the United States in a crime of international piracy, will obviously not change this unshakeable decision of the Angolan people. Imperialism is therefore following paths which run counter to the social dynamics and the logical conclusions of history, which is dangerous. But this does not frighten us. On the contrary it only consolidates our revolution and our independence. Imperialism and its lackeys shall not pass.

Trade Minister Martins Meets Cuban Counterpart
MB140832 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade Comrade Ismael Martins met day before yesterday with his Cuban counterpart, Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, within the framework of the visit he is making to the Republic of Cuba.

During the meeting, trade relations were discussed as well as prospects for the development and increase of trade relations between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Miguel Castillo, Cuban deputy minister of foreign trade, and Mwaete Joao Baptista, Angolan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cuba.

Dos Santos Congratulates Zaire's Mobutu
MB150826 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-LABOR Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message of congratulations to Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on his reelection as president of the republic and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Movement.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed in the message that "this event shows the esteem that Your Excellency enjoys among the militants of your party, which is an expression of the trust that the Zairian people place in you as a result of the dignified and conscientious manner in which you have led the nation in the struggle for the social progress and welfare."

Head of State Invited to Meeting in Tanzania
MB150816 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The Angolan head of state was invited by Tanzania President Julius Nyerere to participate in Arusha, northern Tanzania, in September in a Socialist International conference.

The invitation was delivered yesterday afternoon to Comrade Juliano Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and minister of state security, by Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, who has been in Luanda since yesterday.

This Socialist International conference will be held under the chairmanship of Olaf Palme, Swedish prime minister and chairman of the Swedish Socialist Party, and should be attended by socialists parties from all parts of the world and some leaders of the Frontline States. With the aim of making known the main discussion issues of the conference and to formulate the invitations, the head of the Tanzania Foreign Ministry has visited several Frontline States on behalf of President Julius Nyerere, including Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

BOTSWANA

Masire Announces Plan for Rail Link to Namibia
MB131017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1003 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Gaborone, Aug 13, SAPA — President Quett Masire has announced that Botswana intended building a rail link to the coast of SWA/Namibia in the future so that his country could reduce its dependence on South Africa.

He told a 5000-strong political rally here yesterday that countries in Southern Africa were until four years ago greatly dependent on South Africa in the fields of communications and transport.

However, since the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), about $775 million (R1.25 billion) had been spent and a further $609 million (R982 million) was under negotiation to create alternative transport and communications routes.

It was also through the aid of the SADCC, President Masire said, that the Botswana Government intended to build a direct rail link to SWA/Namibia and the Atlantic Ocean.

"Projects of this kind reduce our dependence on South Africa, strengthen our economic relations with Botswana's DADCC partners and, above all, improve the SADCC countries economies."

He said further that work would soon begin on a new electricity system which would integrate Botswana's grid with those of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and possibly Mozambique at a later stage.

LESOTHO

Foreign Ministry Responds to RSA on Security

MB141400 Maseru Domestic Service in EnglisH
1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a telex message to the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which it clarifies Lesotho's position on negotiations regarding South Africa's proposals on a security agreement between the two countries.

The message reaffirms Lesotho readiness to continue conversations with South Africa on security for the good, benefit, and welfare of the peoples of the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Republic of South Africa, and other states. The position of the Government of Lesotho, as conveyed in the message, is that after extensive negotiations the positions of Lesotho and South Africa are still too far apart for an agreement to be signed.

The Lesotho Government reaffirms its readiness and willingness to abide by and adhere to the following principles: the principles of sovereign equality and territorial inviolability of all states, the obligation of every state to prevent its territory from being used for the commission of acts prejudicial to the territorial integrity, security, and independence of other states, the principles of peaceful coexistance and settlement of disputes as the only civilised, and acceptable methods in the conduct of bilateral and multilateral relations.

The Lesotho Government has in the past respected and will continue to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity and independence of other states, and has accordingly refrained and shall continue to refrain from interfering directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of other states.

The Government of Lesotho shall continue to respect the bilateral and or multilateral agreements, conventions, or arrangements, and the consequent obligations arising therefrom with other countries, institutions, and organizations. Where it falls within its competence, scope, and jurisdiction it shall facilitate the smooth and effective carrying out of such obligations by rendering such assistance as may be required and expected by other states.

The Government of Lesotho shall continue to make genuine effort to resolve by peaceful means any differences and disputes which may arise between Lesotho and any other states, which may endanger peace and security. It shall further continue to take steps that may be necessary to prevent its territory and airspace from being used in any manner by any state, government organization, or person for the purpose of committing any acts prejudicial to the safety, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of any other state.

The Government of Lesotho shall continue to cultivate and promote social, economic, and political cooperation with other states conducive to the welfare of the people of Lesotho and the people of other countries, and shall continue to accord fair, just, and humane treatment to the nationals of other states. The government shall continue to render such other assistance to any other country as may be appropriate in matters relating to security and maintenance of law and order. The government shall continue to permit and facilitate without delay transit of persons and goods destined to other countries. Priority of such transit shall be accorded to goods destined for basic human consumption, medical use, educational use, and maintenance of law and order.

The Government of Lesotho shall continue to cooperate with other countries in taking steps to ensure that common boundaries are effectively patrolled and border posts effectively and humanely administered. This shall be persued for the purpose, inter alia, of preventing illegal transit from or through Lesotho territority, preventing crossings at unauthorized entry points, prevention, and suppression of smuggling and carrying on of illegal trade, preventing the conveyance of persons, materials, equipment, apparatus, or other goods for the purpose of committing any act prejudicial to the security, sovereignty, territorial integrity, or economy of Lesotho and other states.

Newspaper Guilty of Distorting Speech

MB141414 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The committee of privileges of the National Assembly has found the weekly *MOELETSI OA BASOTHO* newspaper guilty of having distorted the speech of the minister of justice, the honorable Nathaniel Nkuatsana. This was announced in parliament this morning when the committee presented its report, findings, and recommendation.

The committee instructed the speaker of the National Assembly to reprimand the Roman Catholic newspaper for publishing gross misrepresentation. *MOELETSI OA BASOTHO* should also desist from distorting speeches of members of the house.

The recommendation points out that reports of the National Assembly should be sought from the speaker of the house through the clerk of the National Assembly. The Honorable Nkuatsana had protested that *MOELETSI OA BASOTHO*, in its issue of 3 June 1984, had defiled the privileges of members and their well-being by insulting, defaming, and misrepresenting him on what he had said in the National Assembly.

MAURITIUS

Cooperation Agreements With Gabon Signed

AB141255 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Port Louis, 13 Aug (AFP) — Two cooperation agreements on cultural, scientific, and technical collaboration and on employment were signed on Sunday between Mauritius and Gabon by Dr Kiwakur Bundhun, the Mauritian labor minister, and Mr Alexandre Sambat, the Gabonese minister of labor and employment.

The Gabonese delegation, which arrived in Mauritius last Wednesday, left the island on Monday morning. It held several

working sessions with the Mauritian authorities and visited a wood processing factory, facilities for loading sugar in bulk, a sugar factory, a textile factory, a hotel, and a hospital.

At a press conference on Sunday, the leaders of the two delegations expressed the desire that the first session of the joint Gabon-Mauritius commission be held in Libreville next year. The two ministers also announced that the two governments have begun the necessary arrangements for the establishment of diplomatic relations between their two countries. Two other agreements were signed on 22 June during the first visit of a Gabonese delegation to Mauritius.

MOZAMBIQUE

'Bandit' Ambush Kills Italian Priest, 3 Others

MB141734 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Armed bandits murdered an Italian priest and three Mozambican civilians in Zambezia Province on 9 August. The priest, (Oliva Torbolli), 41 years old, was killed at about 0800 at a place 100 km from Mocuba town on the road linking that town to Lugela township. (Torbolli), who is known by the members of the public as Father Xavier, was travelling in a Land Rover truck along with some Mozambican nationals.

Two injured men who were able to escape reported the event to the authorities and said that the bandits fired at the truck and used the truck's fuel to burn it. The bandits burned the truck with the four bodies still inside it. The injured survivors said that the bandits whipped them outside the truck and left them behind, thinking that they were dead.

The Italian priest, (Olive Torbolli), has lived in Mozambique since 1962. A source at the Italian embassy in Maputo described the murder as lamentable, because it not only involves a foreign national, but also because the person in question was an individual who was very dedicated to the community.

Portuguese-Speaking Countries End Conference

MB141205 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The delegates of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries who met in Maputo to analyze cooperation in the fields of finance, banking and insurance have studied the need for the creation of a joint bank and speeding up the training of cadres for insurance and customs. Yesterday, at the end of the meeting, the delegations of the five countries, namely Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe, signed minutes of the meeting.

During the meeting the issues of budget management and control of public expenditures were discussed with particular emphasis. On the issue of insurance, the participants concluded that previously projected tasks had been carried out. They also concluded that the participating countries have registered progress in the insurance sector.

This third meeting of the subcommission for the fields of finance, banking, and insurance of the five countries also recommended that the studies of the common policy of security and prevention be continued in accordance with national specifications and on the basis of general cooperation. The meeting, which had begun on 9 August, was chaired by Augusto Teixeira de Matos, the minister of finance and governor of the National Bank of Angola. The fourth meeting of this subcommission will be held in Sao Tome in December.

Official Receives Yugoslav Party Delegation

MB140923 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, member of the Frelimo Political Bureau, yesterday received in Maputo a delegation from the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, which is in our country to hold talks with the Mozambican authorities.

During the meeting, Nenad Bucin, the head of the delegation, told Minister Chissano that his delegation is visiting the Front-line States in order to learn of the latest events in Southern Africa. The Yugoslavian party delegation participated in the recent proceedings of the second ZANU congress of Zimbabwe.

Machel Receives Message From Cape Verde President

MB150908 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday received Silvino da Luz, the foreign minister of Cape Verde, in Maputo. On the occasion, Silvino da Luz delivered a message from President Aristides Pereira to the Mozambican head of State. Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs, and Jacinto Veloso, the minister in the presidency for economic affairs, were also present.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Reaffairms Readiness To Talk With RSA

MB150607 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] SWAPO has said it will be prepared to meet South Africa to discuss Namibia's independence despite disputes, if that country is serious and sincere in her talks. SWAPO vice president, Hendrik Witbooi, said in Lusaka that his organization would discuss with South Africa if that would lead to the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

Speaking before departure for home, Mr Witbooi, who was accompanied by newly elected secretary general of SWAPO Toivo ja Toivo, said that they would not allow a system in the talks that would bypass UN Resolution 435. Mr Witbooi highly commended his excellency, President Kaunda, and the people of Zambia for the support they were rendering to SWAPO militants in their struggle to attain self-determination.

SOUTH AFRICA

RAPPORT Says Jackson Should Receive Visa

MB150857 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 13 Aug 84 p 16

[Editorial: "Jesse Jackson"]

[Text] Rev Jesse Jackson is going ahead with his plans to obtain a visa for a visit to South Africa. The flamboyant preacher-politican is one who has no problem rubbing people the wrong way. Even in America, some of his maneuvers in the midst of an election campaign were found unwelcome in some circles: his Cuban excursion and other forays abroad, for example, all of which were aimed at promoting the image of Jesse Jackson as potential foreign minister.

He has already had more than an unfriendly mouthful to say about South Africa. He has been here once already and wants to come again. He says he has received conflicting reports from South Africa and elsewhere about "alleged changes" in this country. He wishes to find out for himself.

He would like to meet top officials, supporters and opponents of the government, businessmen and church leaders. He also hopes to talk about Nelson and Winnie Mandela. His visit could, also, coincide with the highly controversial elections under the new constitutional dispensation.

An unwelcome guest who should be shown the door? We do not think so. Let him come, and look, and talk, rather than "honoring" him by refusing a visa. That way we stand to lose more than he would otherwise gain.

We are not dumb, surely. We can match the reverend in everything he does, measure for measure.

Minister: No Jackson Visa Application Received

MB150613 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says that so far no application has been received from the American civil rights leader, Rev Jesse Jackson, for a visa to visit South Africa. Mr de Klerk said in a statement issued in Pretoria that any such application would be considered on merit and, as he put it, in the light of all surrounding circumstances.

He was commenting on reports that Mr Jackson would not be allowed to visit South Africa before the colored and Indian elections had been held.

Mozambican Delegation Arrives To Discuss Farming

MB141900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The chairman of the Lowveld Liaison Committee, Mr (Johnny Henn), says a Mozambican delegation of four has arrived at Komatipoort for a 3-day visit to the Lowveld and Kangwane. The purpose of the visit is the discussion of Mozambique's agricultural problems and the possible help South Africa can offer.

The members of the delegation are the minister of agriculture, Mr (Carlos Henriques), Mr (Silva Ngwenya) of the Foreign Trade Ministry, Mr (Alberto Guaves) of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the director of the Bank of Mozambique, Mrs (Joana Sorango).

A public meeting is to be held at a hotel at (Kanyamazane) tomorrow afternoon, at which businessmen will be able to ask questions about possible economic developments in Mozambique.

Transport Minister Confirms Aid for Mozambique

MB140748 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of transport affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, says South Africa is prepared to help Mozambique with the maintanance of diesel locomotives and rolling stock in the most economic way.

Mr Schoeman was interviewed by our Africa desk after talks in Maputo with the Mozambican Government delegation led by the minister of ports, railways, and shipping, Mr Santos. Mr Schoeman said attention would have to be given to the security of the railway line between South Africa and Maputo. He said a lack of security along the line was hampering railway traffic between the two countries, and he pointed out that a week's load was standing idle at Komatipoort on the border because the line on the Mozambican side was operating only during the day.

Earlier, Mr Santos said at a brief news conference at Maputo airport that the two countries' railways could now continue their cooperation with the full support of their respective transport departments. He said that he and Mr Schoeman had agreed on further contacts in order to develop cooperation in transport affairs between South Africa and Mozambique. Mr Santos said that talks would be held every 2 months.

NRP Leader States Party To Remain Independent

MB141910 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Vause Raw, said this afternoon that he wanted to state categorically that since the referendum there had been no negotiations or discussions by the party, either official or unofficial, with any other political party on any question of a merger or coalition or any deal.

Mr Raw said it was public knowledge that certain members of the NRP had become disillusioned and had joined the National Party. It was also a fact that some, what he called bloedsappe, meaning former United Party supporters, supported the Conservative Party in certain areas. Mr Raw said, however, that the

overwhelming majority of party officials and members were determined that the NRP should retain its identity and play its part in the new dispensation as an independent party.

NRP Leader Says No Merger With Natal NP

MB141153 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The leader of the New Republic Party, NRP, Mr Vause Raw, has scotched rumors that the NRP is wanting to merge with the National Party, NP. Speaking from Durban, Mr Raw said that the NRP had been given a mandate by the electorate to govern Natal and it would not abandon that. Mr Raw said that even if the new administrator of Natal were to be a member of the NRP, the party would still refrain from joining forces with the NP.

Commentary Questions Election Boycott Aims

MB140810 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] It remains unclear even at this late stage of the Colored and Indian election campaigns what the advocates of a boycott expect to achieve. The political arguments of groups like the UDF, [United Democratic Front], the Natal Indian Congress, and the Transvaal Indian Congress are well known. They boil down to the view that the new parliamentary system is inadequate, but how they think their support for a boycott of the elections will advance their own political goals has yet to be clarified.

In fact, the boycott strategy — if it can be called that — will achieve nothing at all for its backers. In any other country that would probably be accepted as a statement of the obvious. In an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] panel discussion of Colored party leaders over the weekend, one speaker noted that boycotts would certainly not lead to a failure of the elections. He might have gone further and pointed out that they would have no effect at all on either the functions and powers of the new parliament or the effectiveness of government.

A refusal to exercise the right to vote and thereby influence the composition of parliament and government and hence how the powers will be used serves no purpose either than to render oneself irrelevant in the political process. That is the crippling flaw in the boycotters' approach. They are in a cul de sac that comes to an end with the elections on the 22d and 29th, an end in which they will inevitably be the losers.

It is not those who abstain from voting, but those who actually go to the polls who will determine the outcome, and it is those whom the people vote into parliament who will have the political power. It is they who will be making the crucial decisions on the future evolution of the Colored and Indian communities and on national affairs in general. The boycotters will by their actions have eliminated themselves as a force in that process. They will have condemned themselves to political impotence, while matters that are of fundament importance to their people are being debated and legislated for by others. The shortcomings that they believe exist in the system and the changes that they espouse may or may not feature in the actions of the new parliament. That will depend on the policies of the parliamentary representatives, policies that will be determined by the priorities of those who voted them into office, and certainly not by those who remained outside the system.

For the Colored and Indian communities, the elections will be the launching point of a new era of political participation and power. How that era will take shape will be determined by the members of parliament who have been chosen by the voters. Those who stayed away will have played no part, and for the boycott movements that misled them it will not be the beginning of an era but the end of the road.

Radio Freedom on RSA Parliamentary Elections

EA141735 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 13 Aug 84

[ANC Program commentary: "Tri-racial Voters Roll a Complete Sham"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: The expose made by the United Democratic Front [UDF] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] last week that there is a lot of rigging and cheating surrounding the voters' rolls of next week's puppet election for the apartheid tri-racial parliament, has demonstrated how unpopular the whole scheme is. All along, we have been hearing advocates of the constitutional scheme trying to convince us that the voters registrations were a success and that the majority of Indians and Coloreds are registered. But last week the UDF and Azapo exposed the whole scheme when they threatened to take the whole fraudulent scheme to a court of law, saying that there was a lot of rigging surrounding the registration.

Among other things, the two organizations exposed that (?they will attach) people's names on the rolls and that there ahve been duplications and fictitious registrations. The UDF also added that some of the rolls were a complete sham in many respects. In his reply, the racist chief electoral officer, [name indistinct], claimed that the duplication of some names was as a result of voters being inconsistent in spelling their names. We wonder really who does this [word idistinct] expect to believe his absurd story. It is a fact that some of the Indian and Colored people are educated from Botha's apartheid oppression and that they can find some difficulties in spelling their names, but such errors can never be so much that they can result in such a serious row that a respected organization like the UDF can even go to the extent of taking the whole scheme to court.

We the democratic and peace-loving forces in this country, we (?who) were opposed in toto to this fraudulent scheme, are not surprised at this expose. In any way we knew from long ago tht our Indian and Colored brothers who have stood side by side with their oppressed African brothers could not at this very late hour on the eve of popular victory of our cause turn against the liberation struggle and join the racists in (?enhancing) apartheid.

Even the regime on the other hand was fully aware of that. That is why it could not allow these two oppressed black communities to express their views in referendum. That is why today [names indistinct] have turned into radio and tv chaps as the racists are using them to advertise the fraudulent reforms. That is why all the organizations opposed to this scheme are subjected to such harassment. This is also the reason why most of the UDF meetings and rallies are subjected to last minute (?delays) in many parts of our country. And now after having failed dismally in popularizing their appeal, the racists have now resorted to all forms of rigging, cheating and blackmailing with a vain hope that they might succeed. Now it has resorted to these latest cheap things with the aim of increasing the number of the misled voters together with collaborators so that at the end they can claim that the majority of the eligible voters registered. This, as we all know, will be used to force the whole scheme down our throats. The racist has already realized that their whole maneuver was failing because even some of their well-fed stooges like the Bantustan puppets had to come out against the scheme. [passage indistinct]

We the oppressed people can never be party to their regime. We have absolutely nothing in common with their regime. The interests of the oppressor and those of the oppressed are always opposed to each other: So it is clear that there is nothing for us in this case. Our participation in the puppet elections of August the 22d therefore will be to further the aim of the racist regime. The ANC side by side with the other progressive forces inside and outside our motherland extend the clarion call to our indian and coloured compatriots to boycott the puppet elections later this month. The aparthied polling booth must be isolated and deserted.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges U.S. To End Support for RSA

MB141840 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The destruction of innocent lives and property in Southern Africa will only end when the American Government stops supporting the racist South African regime.

His Excellency President Kaunda was speaking at State House when the newly elected SWAPO secretary general, Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, and acting SWAPO vice president, Hendrik Witbooi, called on him. He said too much life and property have been lost because the South African Government was supported by America. Dr Kaunda said that the two issues are not related in any way [as heard] adding that the world must continue to call on America to stop her support to South Africa.

Dr Kaunda said that he was delighted to learn that SWAPO has created the post of secretary general and one of the co-founder members of the party, Mr Toivo, was elected to it. He said Mr Witbooi paid tribute to President Kaunda and the Zambian people, without whose support the Namibian struggle would not have reached this stage.

ZIMBABWE

Ties With Romania To Be Strengthened

MB150757 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and the Socialist Republic of Romania have pledged to further strengthen their existing relations and brotherly ties. The pledge was made yesterday at the first in a series of events to mark the 40th anniversary of the Romanian antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution at the opening of a book exhibition in Harare. The book fair is at the University of Zimbabwe.

The Romanian ambassador, Comrade Gheorghe Badrus, said it will enhance Zimbabwean understanding of socialism and the Romanian Communist Party's ideological and political direction. By the time of the anniversary on the 23d of this month, the Romanian Embassy in Harare will have hosted such activities as a photo exhibition and reception. The show comprises some 120 books with topics ranging from art, history, economics, politics, and the culture of the Romanian people. Among the works are the books by the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which synthesized the conception, political strategy, and scientific thinking of the party.

Speaking on the occasion, the minister of education, Comrade Dzingai Mutumbuka, said by toeing a scientific line, the government has seen it as imperative to cater for the welfare of the ordinary people who for years have been neglected at the expense of the minority. He said it is the government's belief and that of the ruling party, ZANU-PF, that the most important resource in any country is its people. Therefore, he said, it is necessary that the human resource is properly developed to play its central role in the process.

ZAPU Official Hails Success of ZANU-PF Congress

MB141850 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A member of the ZAPU Central Committee, Comrade Cliphus Musipa, has hailed the second ZANU-PF congress which ended in Harare on Sunday as a resounding success. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation today, Comrade Musipa welcomed the resolutions passed at the congress, saying he personally sees nothing wrong with them.

On the leadership code, he said although its necessity is unquestionable it has covered many people who should not have been affected. He added that the code comes too late as many people have already acquired property, which will make it difficult to implement it.